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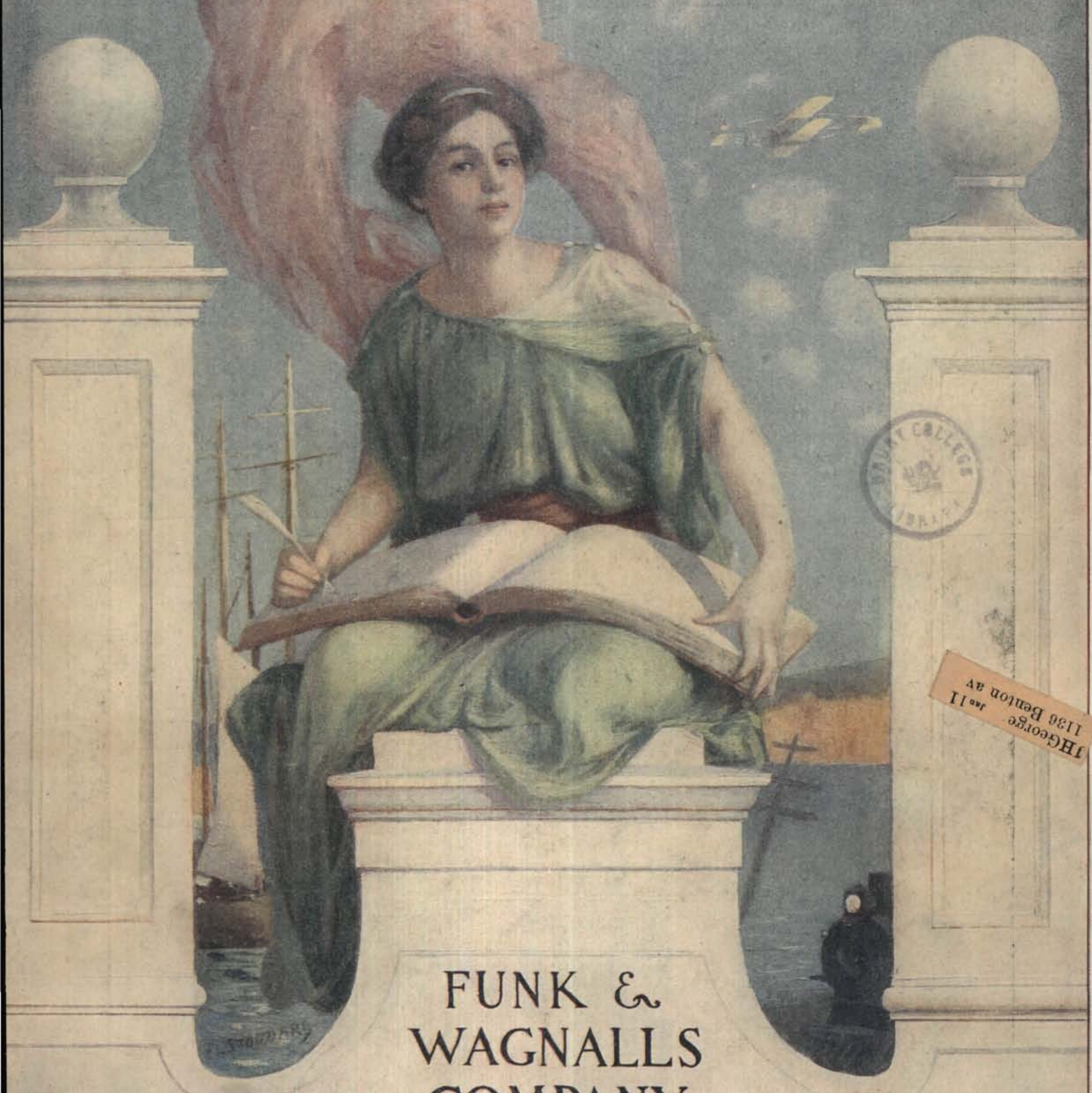

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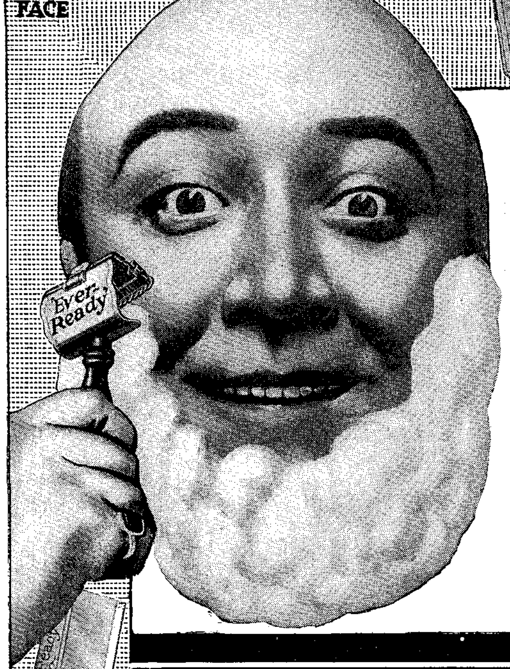

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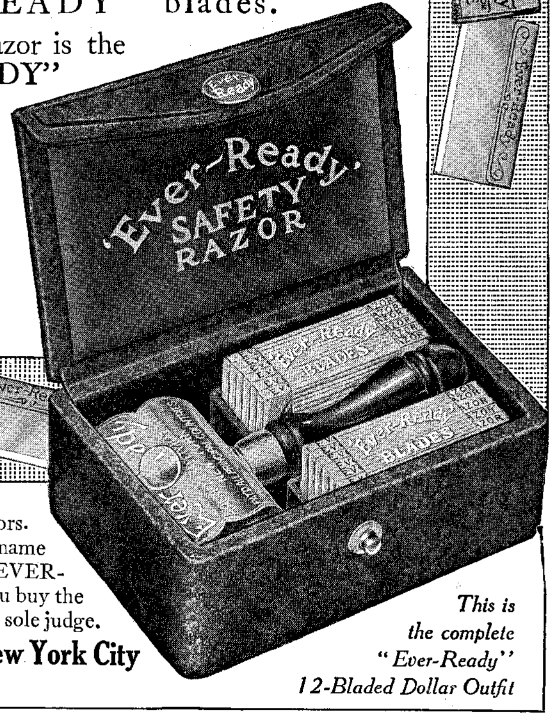

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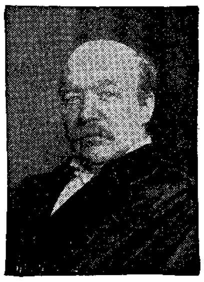

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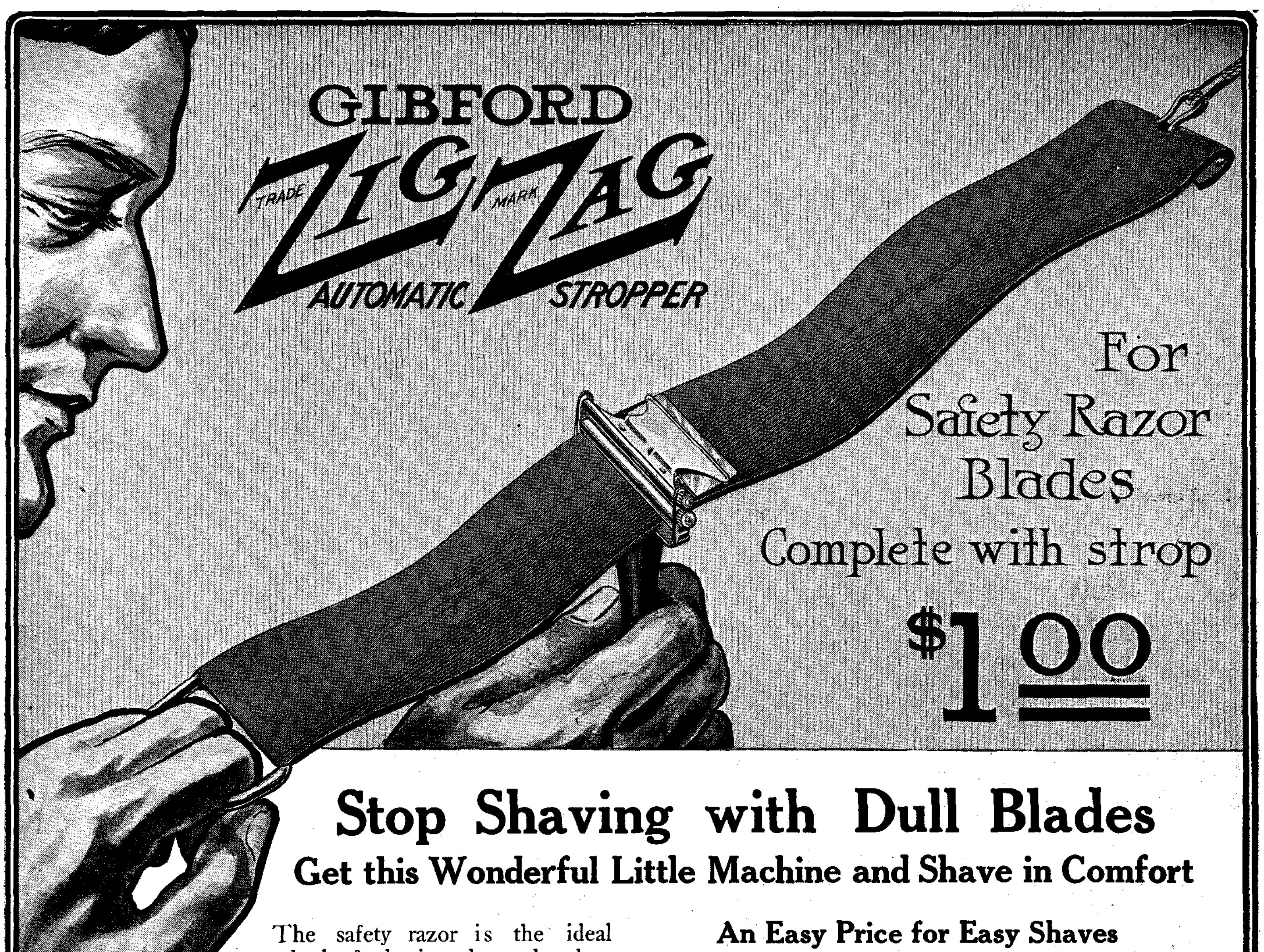

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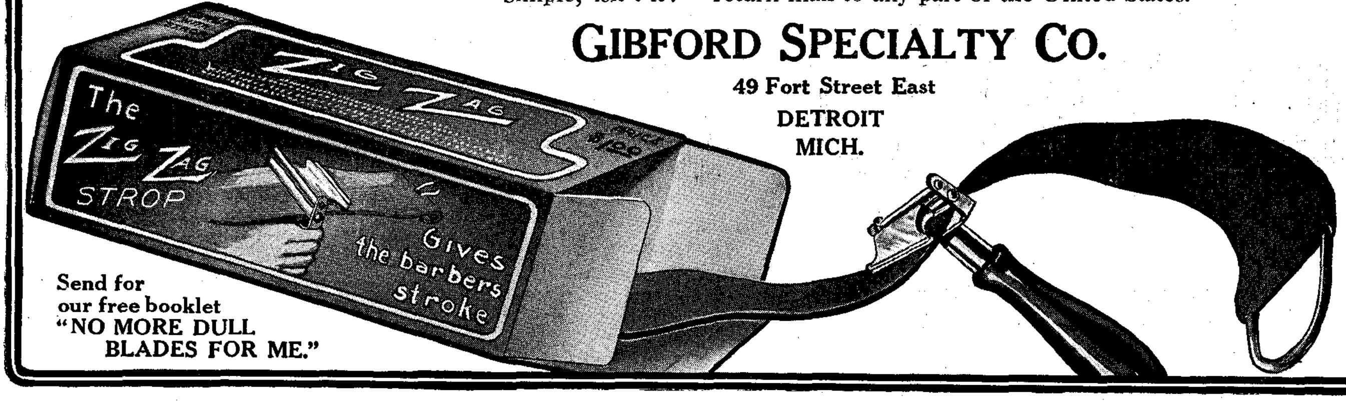

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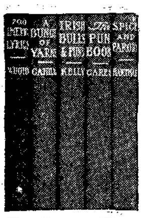

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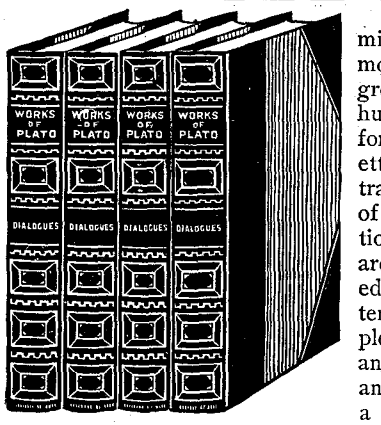

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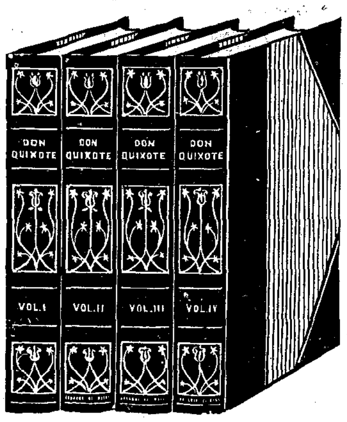

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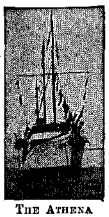

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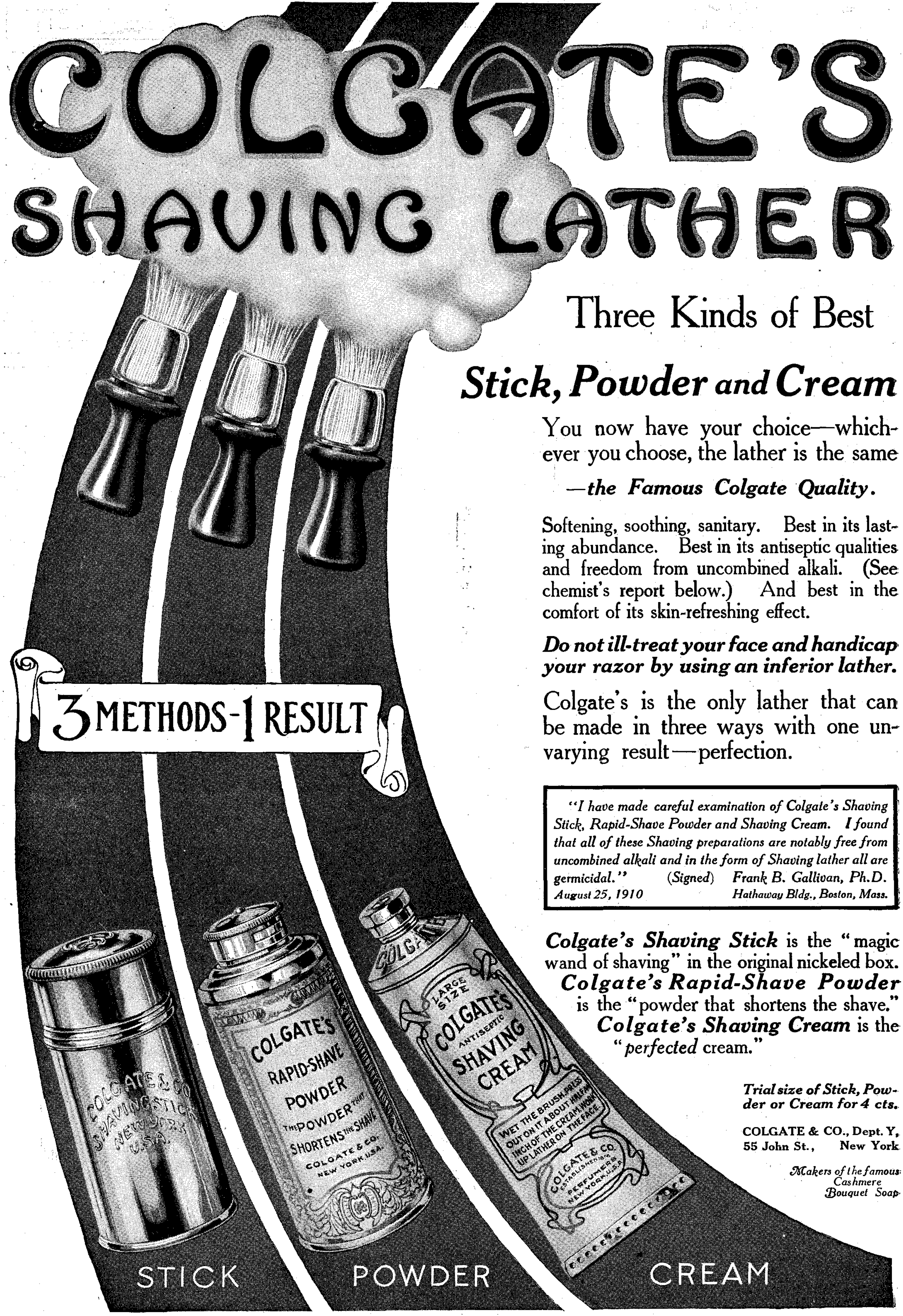
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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XLI., NO. 20 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 12, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1073

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE COMMON MAN'S STAKE IN RAILWAY RATES

While the election results hold the center of the stage many have forgotten something else which may touch us all even more vitally than the success of this or that candidate. That the consumer's pocket will feel the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on higher freight rates is the one point on which both sides agree. If we were to believe both sides, however, we should have to think that we are facing blue ruin in any event, for the railroad magnates tell us that if they lose, business will suffer, and the shippers say that if they lose, prices will rise. So whoever wins, we lose. That appears to be the essence of it, boiled down from all the conflicting testimony filling the columns of the newspapers. The companies' witnesses tell us that if American railroads are to prosper they must strengthen their credit by increasing their freight rates; and unless they prosper, every industry in the country will suffer. On the other hand, the shippers assert that rate advances such as the railroads contemplate would in effect add an annual tax of $400,000,000 to the already heavy burdens of the ultimate consumer.

As the railroad magnates see it, the main factors making necessary the proposed advances are: higher wages to employees; increased cost of maintenance and operation; public demand for increased efficiency and expansion of transportation facilities; and need of maintaining credit with foreign investors. In reply to these pleas the shippers say that from present rates the railroads are receiving a generous return on their actual investment, and that where low rates of earnings have been shown, they are due more to overcapitalization than to low freight charges. Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, the star witness for the shippers, even goes so far as to say that he sees more reason for a reduction than for an advance. Another witness, E. J. McVann, manager of the traffic bureau of the Omaha Commercial Club, declares it to be his honest opinion that "the proposed increases in freight rates will not increase the revenue of the roads, but will decrease their revenue by its effect on business in a stoppage of the movement of goods." And H. C. Wallace, of the Country Life Commission, gives figures to show that the railroads under present conditions get a better return on their investment than the farmer. Yet the chief burden of the proposed increases, he says, will fall on the farmer.

While the hearings were in progress the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics (Chicago) issued a leaflet showing the earnings of the railroads of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. From this leaflet we learn that the gross earnings for the year amount to $2,779,246,868. Further:

> "Compared with the previous banner year, 1907, the earnings show an increase of $190,141,290, and the expenses, an increase of $92,609,953, leaving $97,531,337 increase in net income from operation to take care of an increase of $23,321,000 in taxes and the interest on at least $2,000,000,000 new capital invested in the railways since 1907."

These figures, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), afford no evidence that the railroads as a whole are losing ground in their financial operations.

Returning to the evidence of Governor Stubbs, whom one of the attorneys for the shippers describes as "the hope of the people of the West for the prevention of increased rates," we find him declaring that "if the farms of Kansas were run like you run the railroads, bonded for more than they cost, and with high-salaried officers, they'd all be busted in a year." The Governor spoke as something of an expert, having himself, as a railroad contractor, built millions of dollars' worth of roadbed before he entered politics. His statement that $25,000 a mile would reproduce any railroad in the State and leave a handsome profit for the contractor attracted particular attention, since the lowest figures put in evidence by the railroads more than doubled the Governor's estimate, while some of them quadrupled it. He went on, as reported in the Chicago *Tribune*:

> "When President Ripley, of the Santa Fé, asks for more money to pay his men higher wages, it sounds to me like the Pullman Company asking the public to pay all of its porters' wages, instead of two-thirds.
>
> "President Ripley is one of the best railroad presidents in the United States and I believe he is sincere, but I don't agree with him in any sense. I respect him very highly as a man, but I don't think his policies are sound. . . . . . .
>
> "I don't take any stock in the idea of the railroads that they can make rates on the values of their terminals as increased by the growth of population. That is taxing people for living.
>
> "It is ridiculous for a railroad to talk about poor credit. If they'd stop their high finance they could get more money from the American people seeking investment than they could use. The curse of American railroads is the way they have juggled with things and the way their officers have got rich in shady deals. It is no trouble for the men in Wall Street to get money when they want it or to make a panic when they want it.
>
> "A railroad president may believe that his railroad is worth more than it cost, just as if you had a horse you thought a great

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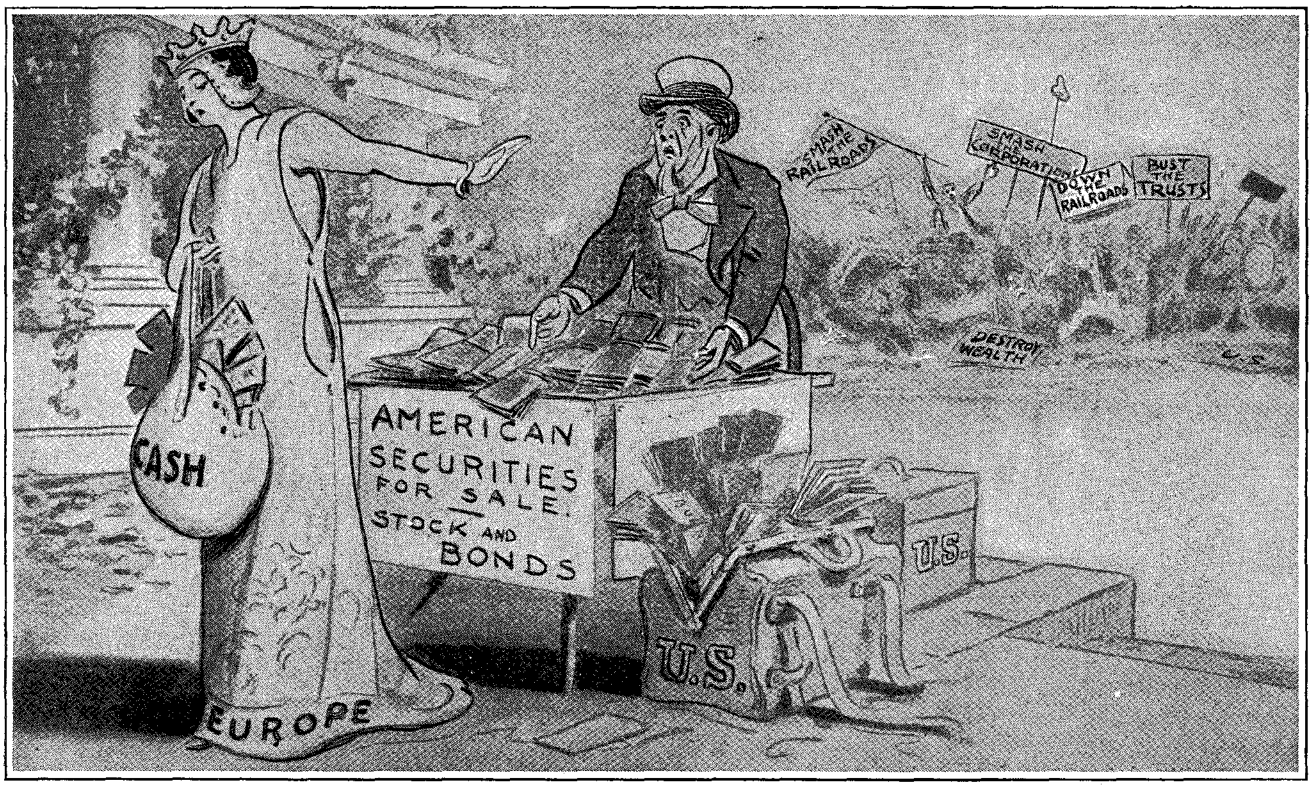


UNCLE SAM—"I've got the best in the world. Why don't you buy the way you used to?"

—Hamilton in *Judge*.

deal of you might value it at $300 when it was not worth $50. If the railroads brought in their books, this Commission would never believe that railroads cost $60,000 a mile, as some presidents swear.

"It is ridiculous and preposterous for a railroad to take $9,000 000 out of earnings, as the Santa Fé did in 1909, and bury it in improvements, and then ask for higher rates in order to pile up a surplus and improve its credit.

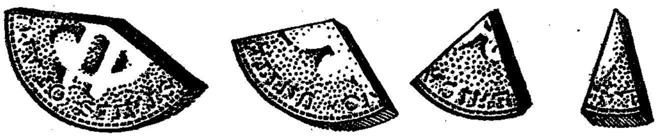
"The railroads ought to keep their surplus where it belongs for a rainy day, like I do mine. . . . . . .

"The railroads ought to be compelled to bring their books before the Commission and submit to an examination just like the national banks get down to brass tacks and show just what their actual investment is. This question has never been determined and it ought to be. I know there is a law empowering the Commission to examine all their books and I am praying to God that they will exercise it.

"The people are largely to blame for present conditions. They have let these conditions grow up and have let the people buy inflated securities while the railroads have been taking millions and tens of millions out of earnings for improvements to be capitalized the next year."

The railroads' practise of capitalizing their surplus earnings is defended by the Philadelphia *Press*, which remarks:

"The practise of accumulating a surplus and using it as capital is common in banking, mercantile, and manufacturing circles, and no complaint is heard. Shippers, however, urge that this method, which is accepted in other lines of business, should not be applied to common carriers."



To Employees. For Supplies. Taxes and Rent. Interest and Dividends

HOW EVERY DOLLAR EARNED BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL IS DIVIDED.

While the Chicago *Farmers and Drovers Journal* admits that "higher efficiency in railroad service would be consistent with a little higher rate for carrying freight," it points out that the rail lines do not accompany their demands for higher rates with any positive assurance of better service. In this leading farm daily we read further:

"Rail development has not kept pace with the growth of the country. The majority of railroads have fallen behind in the motive power capacity as against the business offered them. As a result there are too few engines to haul the increased freight, and the ultimate end of this situation is delay and inefficiency.

"That system of railroad finance which has to do with water in the stock would seem to be the real reason for inefficient service on a good many of the roads. A line which is compelled to earn dividends on millions of watered stock is at a disadvantage in maintaining motive equipment, since it pays too great an amount in dividends to afford keeping the efficiency of service at top point. . . . . . .

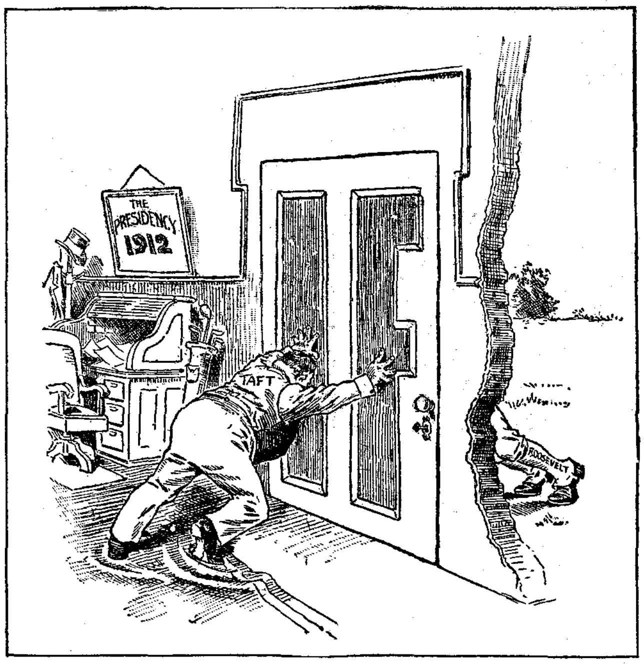
"A higher freight-rate schedule would not necessarily guarantee greater efficiency in rail service. It would, on the other hand, effect an advance in the retail price of nearly all commodities since the manufacturer would saddle a higher price onto the jobber, and the jobber, in order to balance his profit, would boost the price to the retailer, while the 'ultimate consumer' would be the final loser. The latter individual already is paying his share of tribute. 'Widows and orphans' who hold the railroad stock are getting a fair dividend in most instances now, and the railroads have thus far failed to show conclusive proof of their inability to continue to give decent service at the old rates.

"Railroads have in the last few months spent hundreds of thousands of dollars advertising their service and in pleading for public sympathy in their fight for increased revenue, but sympathy is not forthcoming where the public suspicion is directed strongly against the practise of rail management from the financiering end of the lines, rather than through the operation heads."

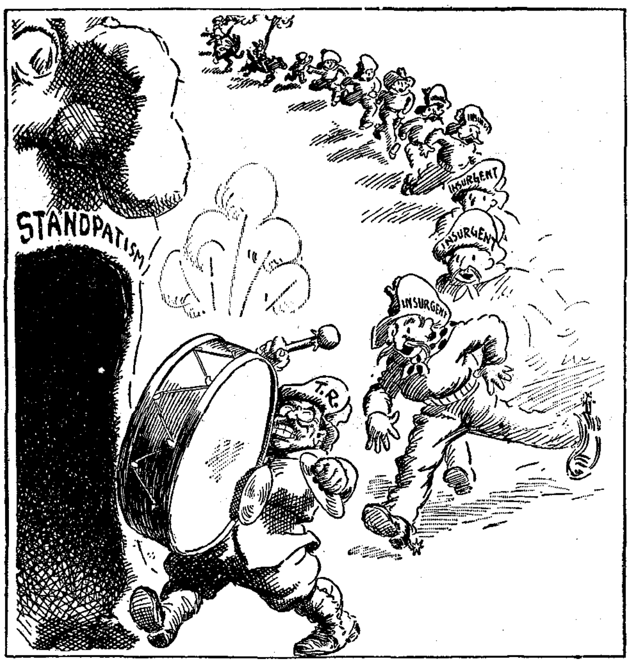
Another point of view is reflected in the New York *Financial World* (Fin.) which declares that the "paramount issue" at present is "the conservation of American railroad credit." To quote further:

"In a few weeks the Interstate Commerce Commission will have to decide the question of an increase in transportation charges. A refusal may spell far-reaching disaster. It will, in all probability, mean reduction in dividends and a corresponding loss of credit. In order to live, the railroads, even those enjoying the best credit, will have to borrow money at high interest rates. This will mean loss in the prices of their bonds, issued at lower interest-bearing rates.

"There are to-day invested in our railroads over $16,000,000,000—an investment amount equal to 15 per cent. of the national



JUST A LITTLE WORD BETWEEN THEM, ACCORDING TO SENATOR ROOT.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record.*



THE PIED PIPER.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

DEMOCRATIC GUESSES AT SOMEBODY'S GOAL.

wealth. Of this amount one-half is represented by bonds, a very large percentage of which is held by private investors, savings-banks, insurance companies, and estates. At present all sound bonds of railroads bear an interest rate of 4 per cent. If our railroads should have to issue 5-per-cent. bonds in order to raise the additional means, all 4-per-cent. bonds will drop in their market prices, and the losses by investors, savings-banks, insurance companies, and estates will go into untold millions . . . . . .

"Is the country prepared for such an eventuality, which must impede and retard its economic progress and play havoc with the value of the securities, into which billions have been put?"

FREEING LITTLE TOILERS

SIX YEARS ago the number of child laborers in this country was increasing far more rapidly than the population. Children almost infants were employed, says Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, "in varieties of industry too numerous to catalog." At that time, when the committee was organized to combat the evil, "eye-witnesses of child labor were presenting from pulpit, press, and platform frequent tales of the maiming or death of little toilers crusht in the very act of their industrial sacrifice." Indeed, we are told, such "deliberate and wanton cruelty to children" was being defended on the ground that "work is always a blessing and idleness a curse." Moreover, according to Mr. Lovejoy's article in *The Review of Reviews* (New York) child labor had a fairly good legal standing:

> "A number of commonwealths had no law whatever regulating employment of children. A still larger number had laws of the most rudimentary character and with no semblance of machinery for enforcement. A third group had enacted laws fairly comprehensive in scope and providing for an enforcing agency, but without a public sentiment to supply the atmospheric pressure under which such departments can do effective work. In less than ten States was anything like an adequate method of meeting the ever-increasing problem of child labor comparable to systems long since established in such European countries as England Germany, France, Holland, and Scandinavia, and America was apparently plunging headlong into a policy of child exploitation following closely in outline but exceeding in volume that of these older countries."

Facing such a situation, the committee decided to find out all the facts regarding child labor and so to work up public sentiment as to bring about this minimum program:

> "(1) That no child between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall be employed at night or for a longer period than eight hours a day. Nor in an occupation known to be dangerous to life, health, or morals;
>
> "(2) That no such child shall be employed unless satisfactory evidence is given that he has a normal physical development;
>
> "(3) That before the employment of such child, he shall have been given an opportunity to lay at least the foundations of an American education;
>
> "(4) That children above fourteen and under twenty-one years of age shall be guaranteed by suitable laws against specific employments under circumstances that would menace the welfare of society, the restrictions to be graded according to the degree of hazard involved."

The writer goes on to tell of the successful campaign against the night messenger service and the fight for an eight-hour work-day for children. With the Federal Government, several States, and the trade-unions on record for an eight-hour day for adult men and women, such hours are obviously "not too short for undeveloped children." Altho the committee found no scientific report showing a greater percentage of children injured by employment at night compared with those employed by day, nevertheless,

> "When we found children ten years of age and under working from ten to twelve hours a night in Southern cotton-mills; saw little boys under fourteen years coming from the overheated glasshouse at two or three o'clock on raw winter mornings, careless of their exposure; saw groups of little newsboys and other street traders sleeping in the alleys and courts of our great cities after the exactions of their night labor, and learned from reports in New York and other cities of the high percentage of defective vision among school-children, while as a matter of common knowledge many of these same children were spending from one to six hours every night on fine needlework or kindred occupation in dimly lighted and unventilated tenement rooms, we believed it a safe assumption that a campaign should be waged for the prohibition of industrial employment of all children under sixteen years at night."

The actual accomplishments of the Child Labor Committee in its six years' crusade are set forth by Mr. Lovejoy in this table,

Photograph by Paul Thompson.

CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE,

The English airman, who claims that he should have been given another chance to fly around our symbol of freedom from British rule.

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JOHN B. MOISANT,

The young Chicago architect, who entered and won the race around the Goddess of Liberty at the eleventh hour. He won from Grahame-White by 42½ seconds. On his shoulder is the cat which flew across the British Channel with him.

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J. ARMSTRONG DREXEL,

The American aviator who takes up the cudgels on behalf of Grahame-White in his controversy with the Belmont Park Aviation Committee.

the States being divided into three groups, the Western States being those west of the line from Minnesota to Louisiana:

LEGISLATION SECURED IN SIX YEARS

	Number of States			
	North	South	West	Total
Child-labor law first passed	1	3	1	5
Compulsory education law first passed	1	3	3	7
14-year age limit in factories and stores	7	3	7	17
14-year age limit in mines	3	1	4	8
Eight-hour day	4	–	7	11
Other reduction of hours	7	4	2	13
Prohibition of night work under 16 years	8	3	7	18
Proof of age required	9	1	7	17
Certificate of physical fitness to work	10	–	3	13
Enforcing agency established	2	7	4	13

In addition to this,

> "Congress has enacted for the District of Columbia a law which provides fourteen years as the age limit in factories and stores, an eight-hour day, and prohibition of night work under sixteen, requires proof of age, and establishes an enforcing agency. Also many States have perfected their laws, especially in administrative details, to a degree not indicated by this rough table."

THE AVIATION SQUABBLE

THE PRINCE of the power of the air seems to have been alive to his opportunity to sow dissension among the airmen. At any rate, a Satanic sequel to the international aviation meet at Belmont Park, Long Island, has been a crop of protests and charges which threatens civil war in the Aero Club of America, and moves one paragrapher to remark that birds in their little nests agree better than birdmen competing for prizes. "Let no one after this say that the aeroplane is not destined to be an instrument of warfare," exclaims the New York *World*, which notes that ever since the Belmont Park meet, "rival forces of flying men have been ranged in hostile array at banquet tables and about hotel lobbies."

On October 30, which had been officially announced as the last day of the meet, three contestants, representing France, England, and the United States, flew in a race from the aviation grounds around the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor and back, a prize of $10,000 to go to the airman making the best time. This race was won for the United States by John B. Moisant. There the incident would have ended had not the committee in charge of the meet extended its original program by arranging that certain events postponed because of bad weather on the opening day should be decided by flights on Monday, the 31st. It seems that the conditions of the Statue-of-Liberty race provided that each contestant could make the flight more than once during the meet, his best time to count. Therefore the English aviator, Claude Grahame-White, Moisant's nearest competitor, applied for permission to try again on Monday, but was refused on the ground that the meet had officially closed with Sunday's flights, those of Monday being exhibition performances. This ruling did not meet with the approval of a number of the airmen, and the dispute following it divided the flyers into two camps and brought to light a smoldering feud within the ranks of the Aero Club of America. In addition to the dispute over the official or unofficial character of Monday's events, the complaints of the visiting airmen, indorsed by some of their American rivals, are summarized as follows:

> "That the rules governing the various events were changed so frequently that they could not keep up with their meaning; that several of the flyers were illegally debarred from participating in the trophy race, and that the trophy race won by Grahame-White was held over a course not in accordance with the rules of the international speed contest."

The public had its first hint that internecine war was disrupting the ranks of the airmen when a dinner given by J. Armstrong Drexel on the night of the Aero Club's official banquet was attended by many of the latter's star guests, among whom were Claude Grahame-White, Clifford B. Harmon, Charles K. Hamilton, and Count de Lesseps. When questioned by the reporters, Mr. Drexel admitted that his dinner was "given as a protest against the International Aviation Committee for their treatment of the aviators during the week and especially in relation to their action in ending the meet Sunday night." He later issued a statement which reads in part as follows:

> "I wish to protest against the action of the Belmont Park Aviation Committee in refusing to allow Mr. Grahame-White, the Englishman, to fly a second time for the Statue-of-Liberty prize. Their doing so is contrary to all the traditions of sport and honor, and as an American myself, familiar with the conditions of sport in Europe, I can not allow an act of such startling unfairness to pass without protest.
>
> "Furthermore, by their decision, they have barred such flyers as Radley, the Englishman, and Aubrun, the Frenchman, from competing. As a general result it will be freely said in Europe that the Liberty prize was juggled into an American's hands. This will only be the plain truth according to the conditions of the contest, as understood by the aviators.
>
> "I was myself told by Chairman McCoy, of the committee, in the presence of a witness, that the Liberty prize contest would be open till the end of the meeting, which, as he and every one else knew, was definitely intended to include Monday.

He also gave me to understand that the same men could make more than one flight, and that the best time would win. This, too, was the general understanding of the aviators, and no denial of it by the committee can explain or excuse their subsequent action.

"The plain fact is that the committee, seeing a chance of winning the prize for an American, went back upon their word, and, closing the contest and the official meeting, stopt two men, Messrs. de Lesseps and Grahame-White, from flying again and the other flyers from even competing.

"My disgust at this betrayal is more almost than I can express. What the feelings of the Englishmen and the Frenchmen are could they be induced to speak their mind I dare hardly imagine. Anyhow, it is my intention to resign immediately from the Aero Club of America, and I hope all American sportsmen will follow my example."

In answer to this and other complaints along the same lines the committee in charge of the meet have published the following statement:

"The committee invited and secured the attendance of all aviators upon the express condition that substantial sums of money were to be awarded to those whose total duration in air and total distance covered in the whole meet should be the greatest. On October 30, prior to the flights for the Statue, Comte de Lesseps and other aviators, all of whom had been competing for these prizes, announced to the committee, through Mr. Wood, the starter, that, having entered the meet on the distinct understanding (exprest in their signed contracts of entry) that it would close on October 30, 1910, they would insist on its so closing and they pointed out that a postponement of the official closing date, carrying with it, as it must, another day's fight for supremacy in totals of distance and duration, would be distinctly in derogation of the rights of aviators.

"The Statue-of-Liberty flight was made a continuous contest, open to daily competition, by Bulletin No. 12 of the committee, issued on October 27, before any entries whatever had been received for that event. This bulletin stated that the Statue flight would be open, during certain hours named, on the succeeding days of the meet. The closing of the meet closed competition for this flight.

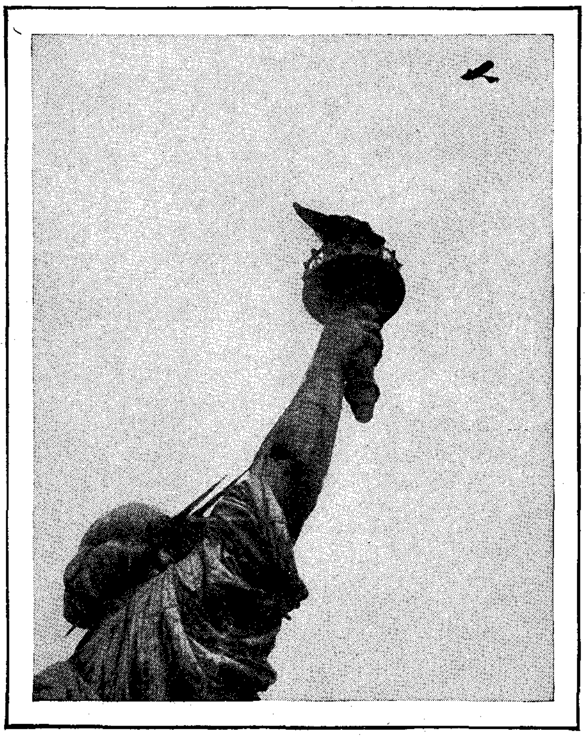
"The communication from Mr. Moisant, duly filed with the committee, was in effect a demand on the committee that the day of official closing be announced and confirmed. The committee was without discretion in arriving at a decision in the matter.

Photograph by Edwin Levick, New York.

RALPH JOHNSTONE,

Who climbed with his Wright biplane to a height of 9,714 feet, establishing a new world's record.

"Immediately on hearing from Mr. Grahame-White that he deemed himself aggrieved at the termination of his right to fly again for the Statue prize, the committee took steps to provide for him complete facilities for making the flight on Monday, October 31, should he care to do so. This was with the idea that his record should be duly preserved and transmitted to the International Federation for purposes of appeal. Mr. Grahame-White was duly notified. Accordingly, on Monday, and for the express benefit of Mr. Grahame-White and any other aviators similarly situated, the pylons were manned, the balloon was flown from the Statue, the official observers were stationed, and the hand and electric timers were held in readiness. Altho weather conditions were ideal for the flight, no aviator attempted it."



Copyrighted by Paul Thompson.

MOISANT ROUNDING THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

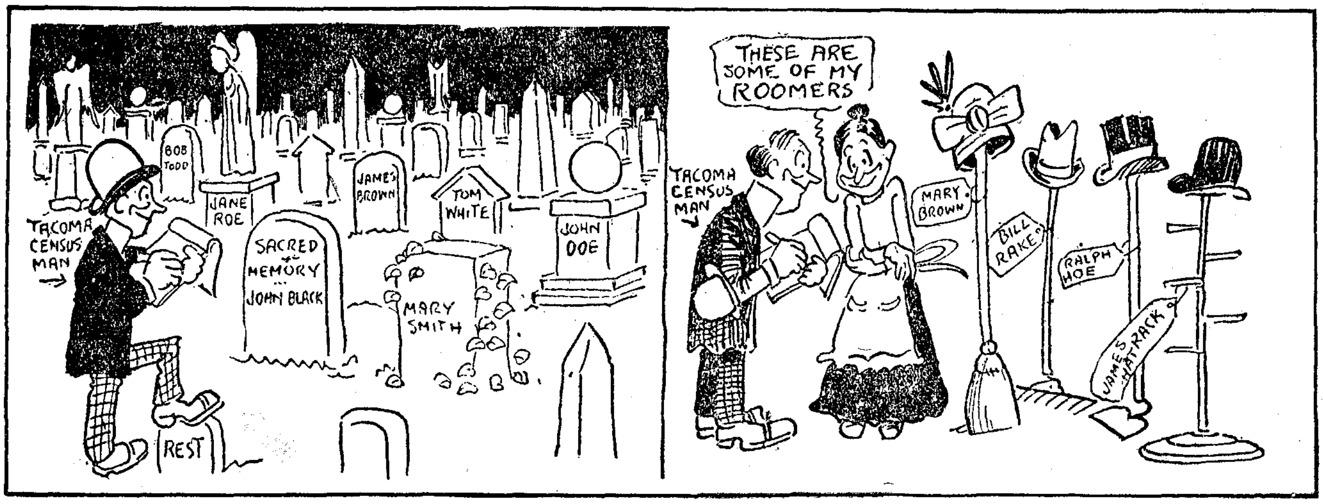
Whatever may be the merits of this controversy, says the New York *Herald*, "it can not change the fact that the international aviation tournament this year was the greatest ever held." The same point is emphasized by the Springfield *Republican*, which goes on to say:

"In general the most striking result of the tournament was its demonstration of the capacity of the aeroplane to stay aloft in bad weather. A 40-mile wind, such as was faced one day in a hight contest, comes close to storm velocity, and would be dangerous to small sailing craft. Flying-machines that can take such risks are not mere toys, and in war time would seldom be driven to shelter.

"It is quite true that no air craft is yet able to make progress against a strong wind, but the aeroplane has in this respect greatly the advantage of the dirigible, and it is not impossible that with more powerful motors a speed of 80 miles or more an hour will yet be realized, which would make feasible a moderate progress against anything short of a hurricane. . . .

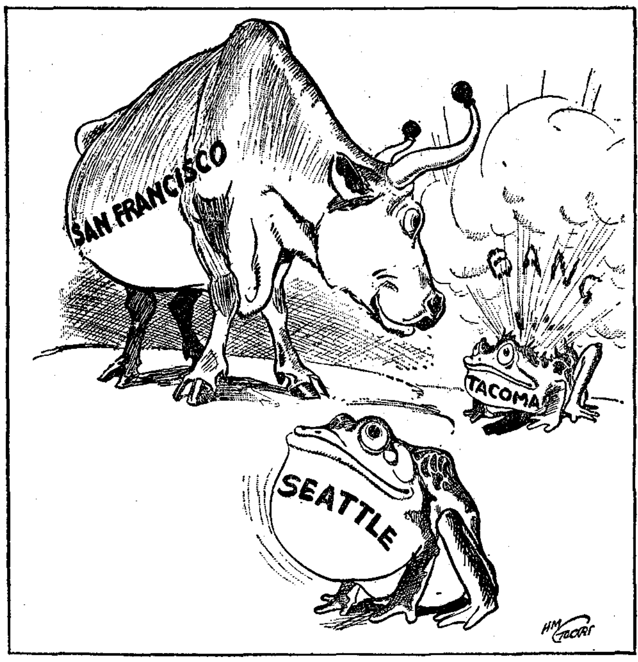
"Of the records made at Belmont Park the most important was the new altitude achieved by Johnstone in one of the new Wright machines. The ease with which he reached 9,714 feet, a clear gain of 528 feet over the world's best previous record, showed that the limit is still far from being reached. It is not long since the odd 528 feet would have been considered an astonishing feat, and talk of altitudes of 1,000 feet were regarded as rash prophecy. . . . . . .

"It is likely, in fact, that in war aeroplanes will be numerous and will take daring chances by flying low, just as in the past cavalry scouts have risked annihilation by riding close to the enemy. But the aerial scout of the future will have the great advantage that even if shot down in transit he will have sent his report by wireless up to the moment of disaster. It is a risk which in a great battle many a brave man would be glad to take."



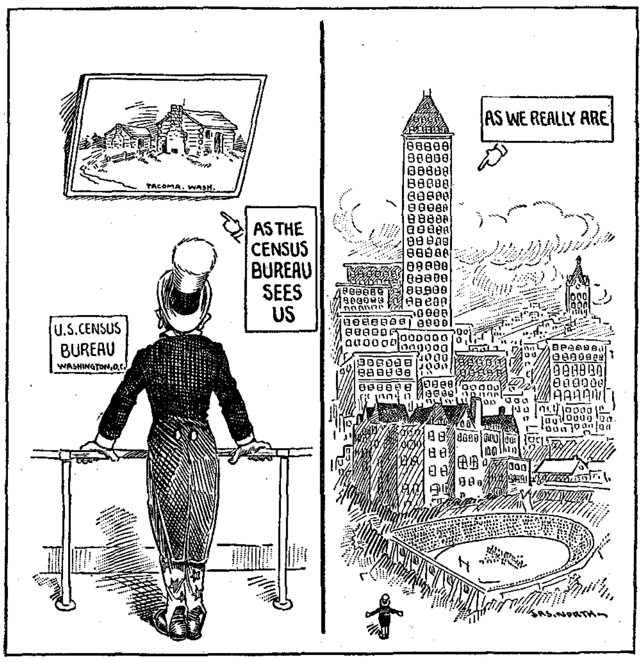
"WATCH TACOMA GROW"—A SPOKANE VIEW.

—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review.*



THE FABLE OF THE PROUD FROG AND THE OX—AS SAN FRANCISCO SEES IT.

—Geers in the San Francisco *Call.*


TACOMA, WASH.
AS THE CENSUS BUREAU SEES US
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU WASHINGTON, D.C.
AS WE REALLY ARE

TACOMA.

—North in the Tacoma *Ledger.*

HOW TACOMA TAKES THE COUNT.

A "STRIKING" ARGUMENT FOR A PARCELS POST

THE FOUR great express companies have for many years been deemed the four great arguments against a parcels post. Now, however, that their drivers and helpers in and around New York have been striking for higher wages and succeeded in tying up New York's quick-delivery business for several days, the companies are receiving gentle hints from some of the papers that they are making strong argument *for* the parcels post. So it seems to the Washington *Post* and the Chicago *Tribune;* and the New York *Call* (Soc.) believes that this strike is "the forerunner of one of the biggest strikes the country has ever seen," a "contest between the carriers and those who exploit the carrying business," which will end in the nation assuming control, "as it should have done long ago." *The Independent* (New York) takes its stand with the Socialist paper and hopes that last week's rioting may "help along one reform." It explains:

"These are express companies against which the strike is waged. Now, the express companies are the banded enemies of the people. Again and again our Postmasters-General have recommended to Congress that they give the people the parcels post, such as every nation in Europe possesses, and such a privilege as the United States itself gives to foreigners abroad. A package weighing 11 pounds a German or Italian can have sent him from America at cheap postal rates, for that is an international privilege; but an American husband can not send such a package to his wife by mail from New York to Philadelphia. The limit is 4 pounds, and the rate 16 cents a pound. It costs less by far to send a package to the end of Europe than from Boston to Salem. Everybody knows this evil, this injustice, and it is perfectly well known that it is the express companies that stand in the way and control Congress somehow. The president of a principal express company was for a dozen years United States Senator from New York, and was not likely to listen kindly to the urgency of the Postmaster-General that the people be served to the loss of the express company. We have been told that the reason for not giving our people the same advantage that other countries have is that the department stores would rob the country stores of their trade. But the country stores have no organization that has made any such complaint. They have been made a stalking horse by the express companies, which are the principal organizations that have a great interest to defeat the people."

The editorial comment of the daily press is largely confined to deploring the violence of the strikers and warning them that they are hurting their cause thereby. The New York *Journal* *of Commerce* goes on to note that when public service, such as that given by an express company is interfered with, "the community has a more direct and far-reaching interest than in the interruption of an ordinary competitive business." For—

> "If the operation of a railroad, an express company, or a telegraph company is broken up, an important service to all manner of industries and business is thrown into disorder. Thousands are forced out of employment or subjected to loss who have nothing to do with the disputes that have led to strikes and can do nothing to remove their cause."

It is important to the public, believes *The Journal of Commerce*, that the workmen of a public-service corporation shall have "stability in their employment, and that the conditions of their labor shall be such as to contribute to that without wrong or injustice to either party." In case of disputes and disagreements, there should be, we are told, "some official means of looking into the cause and averting serious trouble that must result in interruption of a service upon which the public depends."

INCREASING RAILROAD FATALITIES—"Killed, 3,804; injured, 82,374"—on the railroads of this country during the year ending June 30, 1910; this is pretty discouraging news "for those of us who had supposed that all the recent talk about measures and devices for the prevention of accidents and the safeguarding of life would by this time begin to show effects," remarks the New York *Times*. Not only is this record terrible in itself, but it is more terrible than that of the preceding year, showing an increase of 1,013 in the number killed and 18,454 in the number injured. *The Times* believes, too, that most of these deaths and injuries come in the "avoidable" class. We read:

> "For them somebody was responsible in some degree, and for many the responsibility was heavy. In hardly a single case, however, has it been fixt in a way that was either really punitive or really deterrent.
>
> "Presumably the railways have discharged a few careless men—to enter the service of other lines—and many coroners have held inquests that ended in verdicts harshly worded, but where the intention to kill is absent, we are reluctant to punish, and the slaughter goes on, keeping pace with the increase of population, and a little more.
>
> "Not as much attention is paid as should be paid to the fact that these accidents are much more numerous on some roads than on others, while a few roads do not have any at all for long periods. There must be reasons for this difference, and the reason is not entirely luck."

From the Associated Press dispatch which summarizes the Interstate Commerce Commission's report we glean the following additional details:

> "There were 5,861 collisions, killing 433 persons and injuring 7,765 and damaging railroad property worth $4,629,279. In the year's 5,910 derailments 340 persons were killed and 4,814 injured. During the last three months of the year the total killed or injured was 20,650."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

To lumbermen, smoke does not always indicate industry.—*Wall Street Journal.*

TRAVELING in balloons is all right, provided you don't care which way you go.—*Toledo Blade.*

A DEFEATED candidate always thinks the majority didn't understand the situation.—*Washington Post.*

VOTERS would feel safer if there were some method of certifying pre-election promises.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AND yet the Colonel must have met some truthful men who have disagreed with him.—*Washington Post.*

IT seems that Edgar Allan Poe's successful contest for election to the Hall of Fame was his first political experience.—*Omaha Bee.*

No surprize is felt that the President wishes to increase the postage rate for magazines. Read some recent issues.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

CONSIDERING that we can't do anything else to the Supreme Court, we surely should have the privilege of criticizing it.—*Washington Times.*

TSHISHTIGAMA, Kiskisink, Coocoocaiche, Nipissing, Biscotasing, Pogamassing—no, not Esperanto; simply names of places where the international balloon racers landed.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A FRENCH scientist announces that man is superior to all machines. Roosevelt had that figured out a long time ago. —*Cleveland Leader.*

A THIRD son has been born to Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson. Japan will please take note.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

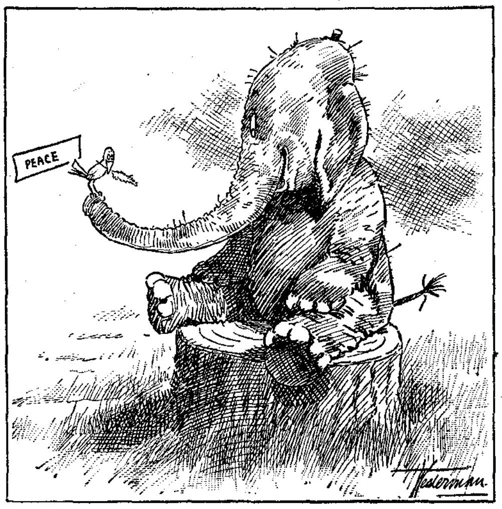
WE trust the movement for honest weights and measures will not result in increasing the size of a peck of trouble.—*Ohio State Journal.*

TOM L. JOHNSON is back in Cleveland, so improved from his rest abroad that the street-car situation is likely to grow worse.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE more Judge Parker thinks about Colonel Roosevelt, the more is he convinced that the American people made a great mistake in 1904.—*Ohio State Journal.*

SPAIN wants to have a representative at the raising of the Maine. Evidently the view-point of Spain is very similar to that of Missouri.—*Southern Lumberman, Nashville.*

WHEN you see a statesman acting like he had St. Vitus' dance, don't worry. He's merely trying to stand pat on one leg and insurge with the other.—*Caruthersville (Mo.) Democrat.*



G. O. P.—"PRETTY BIRDIE."

Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal.*

MANY a man has flown to Canada for less than $10,000.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT certainly costs the Panama Canal a lot of money trying to make both ends meet.—*Washington Post.*

THE name of Edgar Allan Poe has been a great advertisement for the Hall of Fame.—*Albany Journal.*

AVIATORS disagree with each other just as if there were no danger in falling out.—*Washington Post.*

HE was an American, naturally, who first got around Liberty. Possibly some old politician showed him how.—*Boston Transcript.*

JOHN MOISANT, Chicago aviator, has won a $10,000 biplane prize in New York. Just another little illustration of the futility of endeavoring to keep a Chicago man down.—*Chicago Farmers and Drovers Journal.*

GARY, IND., shows the largest rate of population increase. It is somewhat more than ten billion per cent. The advance is from 0 in 1900 to 16,802 in 1901.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

MANY will be pleased that Poe has been admitted to the Hall of Fame. They recall him as the man who played star tackle for Princeton a few years ago.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT is sad to witness the defection from Roosevelt of those persons who always hated him.—*Indianapolis Star.*

PRESENT road to wealth seems to be about 6,000 feet above ground.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AN English aviator started for the White House and landed there. Ah, Colonel! We're on!—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

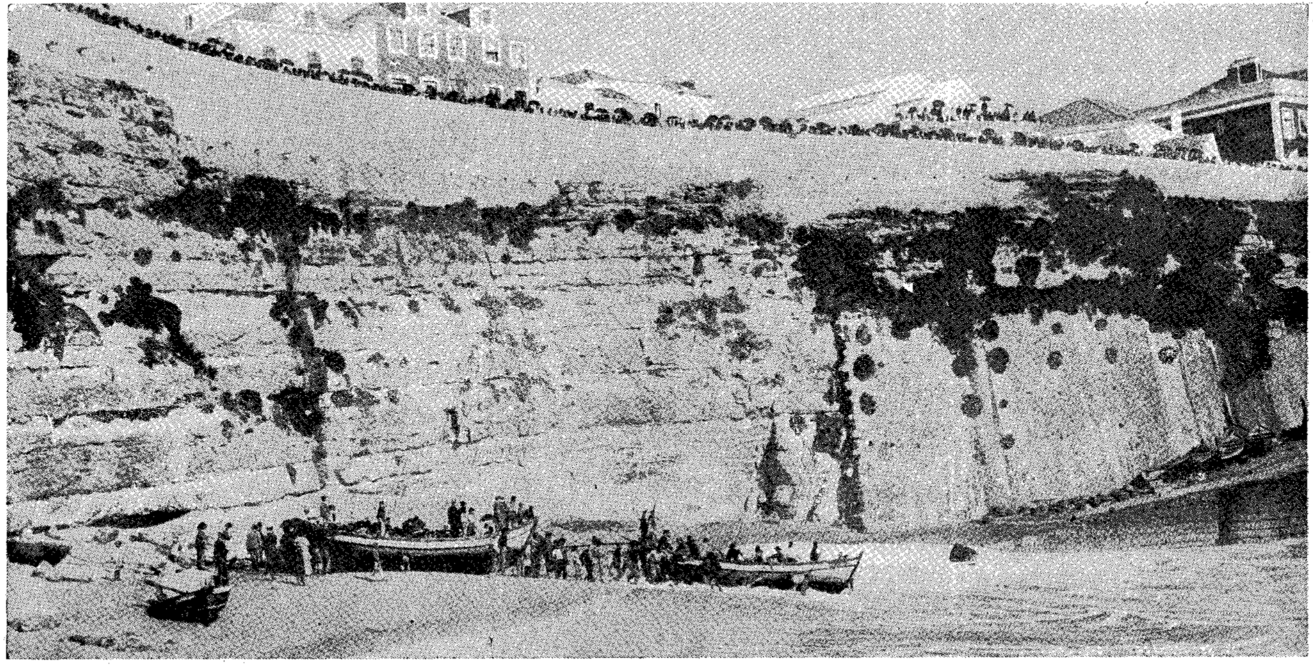
ONE thing we like about political campaigns is that when they're over they're over, with no world's championship series to follow.—*Ohio State Journal.*

MR. ROOSEVELT is said to have brought about the awakening of the conscience of the people. What about his own?—*New York World.*

CHICAGO is, indeed, a city of multitudinous activities. Some of her counterfeiters have been caught making counterfeit Nicaraguan notes.—*Topeka State Journal.*

A NEW YORK lawyer who acted as administrator of an estate valued at $7,500 has finally turned over $750 to the heirs. He probably gave them that amount for the purpose of showing them that he was no hog.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

FOREIGN COMMENT



KING MANUEL LEAVING HIS KINGDOM.

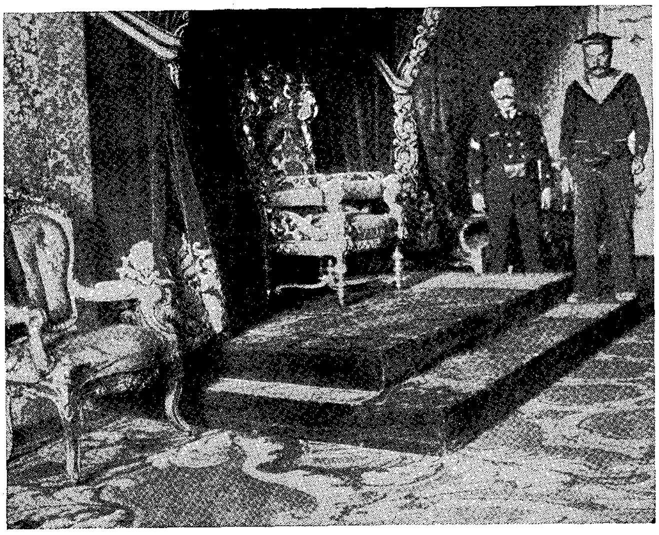
This picture, enlarged from a direct photographic negative taken by the Lisbon photographer, Benoliel, forms an important historic document. The young King's departure was not in the least like the picture formed in the mind from incomplete accounts. There was nothing suggestive of Bonny Prince Charlie departing from a lonely Scottish beach, says *The Sphere*. Hundreds of curious eyes looked down upon him from the elevated esplanade at Ericeira with its line of houses and villas facing the sea. The sun was evidently hot enough to necessitate the use of parasols.

BRAGA'S PAN-IBERIAN REPUBLIC

THE MOST significant thing about the proclamation of a Republican Government in Lisbon is the sympathy which Spanish Republicans show for the new movement. We learn, indeed, from the European press that the ideal of Spanish as well as Portuguese Liberals is the establishment of a Republic which shall comprize all the provinces of the Iberian Peninsula. This is the plan of Mr. Braga, and the scheme is editorially indorsed in the *Pais* (Madrid). Premier Canalejas, however, does not fear the revolt of Spain against the Crown. He depends for the permanence of the monarchy upon the fidelity of the Army, and the anticlericalism which has distinguished his policy, and which is popular with the Republican party.

It is natural enough that the success of the Portuguese revolutionaries in driving out royalty for the time and setting up a provisional Republican Government has flattered the hopes of the Leftists in Madrid and Barcelona. The Radical Club of the former city was at once illuminated in honor of the Portuguese revolution, says Mr. H. M. Donohoe, correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, and the "Marseillaise" was sung in roaring chorus by the members. A simultaneous movement was seriously contemplated by both Spanish and Portuguese leaders, declares this writer, but was foiled by the persistent loyalty of the Spanish Army. To quote his words:

> "Some of the Republican leaders in Madrid were aware beforehand that the Republicans in Portugal were going to take the action they have taken, but informed the latter that it would be useless to attempt a similar revolt in Spain owing to the loyalty of the Army to King Alfonso. The idea was to have a revolt on October 13, the anniversary of Señor Ferrer's execution, but General Weyler's attitude discouraged the Spanish Republicans. The officers sounded by them said that Weyler was master of the situation and suggested that the Portuguese should start.
>
> "The universal opinion in Spain is that the success of the Republican party in Portugal means a similar attempt in that country."



MANUEL'S EMPTY THRONE

With a revolutionary sailor's feet on the dais where the grandees of Portugal have knelt.

The important Republican paper *Pais* (Madrid) declares that Spain and Portugal have had so far parallel careers. Why should they cease to continue this course? As we read:

> "The history of the two nations which, through the fault of the Austrians, divide between them the Iberian Peninsula, has always run in parallel lines. Both nations have had their Pedro the Cruel and their Alfonso the Rigorous. When fanaticism sent heretics to the stake in one country, immediately the example was followed in the other. When the Spaniards discovered America and the Straits of Magellan, the Portuguese doubled the Cape of Good Hope, conquered India, and discovered Brazil. . . . . .
>
> "Shall this historical parallelism be now interrupted? The sympathy of two peoples, even the most distant from each other, is stronger than that of the aerial atoms which furnish the basis of the prodigious invention of Marconi. Ideas flash abroad with marvelous rapidity, and are reflected in the soul of the peoples in which are born the mighty revolutions of history. . . . We seem to

see a presage—it is floating in the air of what we call the neighboring realm—and it speaks of a Republic, the Iberian Republic, a sister Republic. May it be prosperous! To-day is a day of jubilation for the Spanish people."

THE SAINT OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Admiral Candido Reis, who killed himself during the fighting of October 4, thinking the revolution was unsuccessful. His funeral, a few days ago, was one of the greatest pageants ever seen in Portugal.

We learn from the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) that rigorous repressive measures have been found necessary at Barcelona, where the Radical journal *Publicidad* of that city, "which hailed the inauguration of the Portuguese Republic, and offered congratulations to the revolutionaries, was suppressed by the authorities."

According to the Paris *Matin* Mr. Canalejas, the Spanish Prime Minister, has no fear of a Republican uprising in Spain. He gave the following explanation of his views to a representative of the press:

"The Portuguese Revolution has not had and will not have any reactive response in Spain. My policy, which has brought us in conflict with the Vatican, has the sympathies of Spanish Republicans, who, as the first article of their platform, are resolved to raise the flag of revolt against clericalism. They will attempt nothing serious against the Government. They would not be backed by the troops, and besides, Spain is not in the chaotic condition in which the last ministry left Portugal."

This correspondent adds:

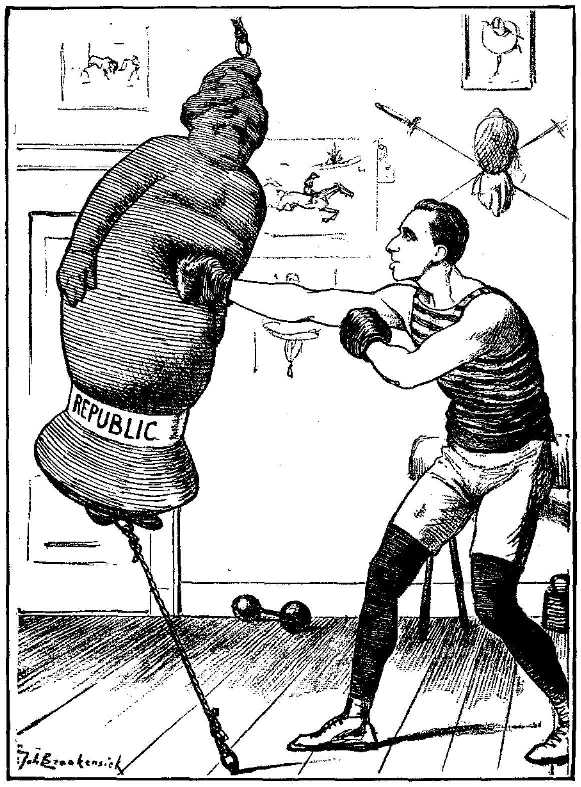
"It is very evident that the policy of Mr. Canalejas is a safeguard to Alfonso XIII. King Manuel was nominally in command of the sixteenth regiment, which actually gave the signal for revolt. This regiment had apparently shown its fidelity to the Portuguese dynasty by rushing to Lisbon the day after the assassination of Dom Carlos and the Duke of Braganza in order to express sympathy with their young comrade Manuel. You may feel quite sure nothing of this sort can happen in Spain. Spanish Republicans, while expressing their joy over Portugal's triumph in setting up a form of government which they dream of for the whole Iberian Peninsula, show no tendency to fall foul of their own King, and refuse cooperation with Mr. Canalejas."

MLLE. GABY DESLYS,

The Parisian dancer who takes her place among the women whose eyes have been the doom of kings. She denies that Manuel's gifts to her could possibly have beggared the Portuguese treasury, and says her income was larger than his, anyway.

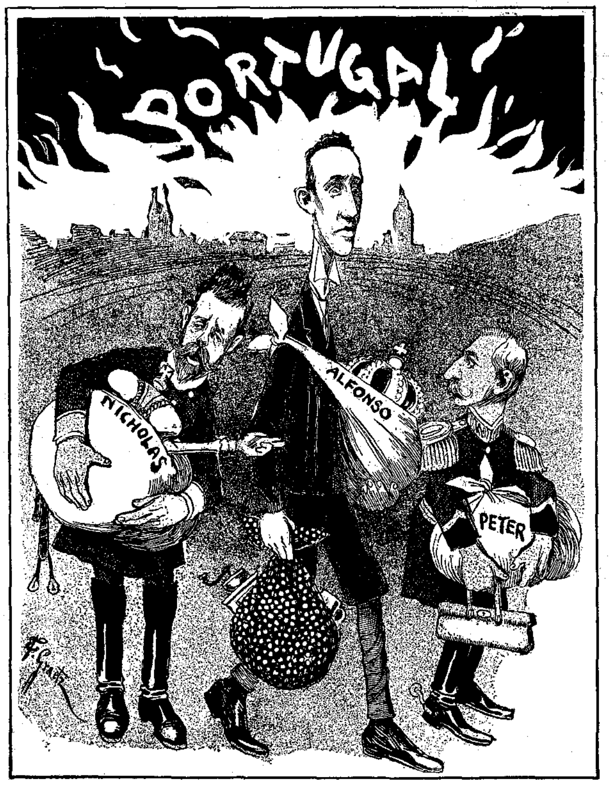
The head of the Provisional Government of the Portuguese Republic, Theophile Braga, has much more ambitious views. He wishes the whole Peninsula to become a confederation of Republican states of which Portugal shall have the hegemony. His bold scheme is thus outlined in a signed article of his in the *Pais*:

"If Spain turn Republican, the only way to reduce things to stable order would be to unite all conflicting tendencies toward separatism on the one hand and unionism on the other in



AFTER MANUEL'S FALL.

ALFONSO—"Practise makes perfect. Forewarned, forearmed, is my motto."
—*Amsterdammer.*



WILL THEY ALL HAVE TO TURN HOBOES?
—*Floh* (Vienna).

WHOSE TURN NEXT?

a confederation, and the Portuguese Republic, in order to protect herself against all the elements of internal disturbance, would join the United States of the Iberian Peninsula. By reason of her geographical position, her more exalted moral culture, her greater capacity for cosmopolitanism, Portugal would occupy in this confederation of small states the legitimate and natural position of hegemony. The Portuguese Republic can not advance while Spain is retrograding; monarchical Spain is, moreover, a constant menace to our national autonomy. . . . The federal Republic is the one practical solution of our future political destiny. In order to inaugurate it we must wait upon the natural evolution of things. Those who talk in a vague way about a republic, without some such plan as I have proposed, are merely wasting breath in a rhetorical stream of democratic verbiage."

The correspondent of the *Matin* cited above quotes Mr. Lerroux, a deputy and a Republican leader, as saying:

"There will be a Republic in Spain in three or four years. The majority of the Spanish people are Antimonarchists and Anticlericals, and the King, who devotes himself too much to sport and not enough to his subjects, is unpopular. Besides, the King is sickly and will not live long. Anticlericalism is growing, and, as the Court is Clerical, the Republican propaganda benefits by the fact."

Speaking of Manuel's flight and refuge at Wood Norton in England the London *Outlook* remarks cheerfully and almost hopefully of the future of the Portuguese royal family:

"King Manuel's arrival in England is one of those moving incidents with which the history of the last hundred and fifty years has been familiar. Exiled royalty drifts naturally to our shores. Bourbons, Orleanists, and Bonapartists have found an asylum with us. It was the wish of the great Napoleon himself to end his days in 'perfidious Albion.' To the young King of Portugal there will be many associations at Wood Norton to soften the sense of exile. He will be amid the scenes of his mother's girlhood and among those who have learnt to regard her Majesty's family with affection and esteem. . . . King George has set an example to Europe by the prompt arrangements for the visit which has so unfortunately been postponed. If the new régime in Portugal proves to be lasting, of which we continue to hold doubts, the royal family may at least feel that tho they have lost their possessions, they have not lost their dignity in the eyes of English people."—*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.

KOREA'S YELLOW JOURNALISM

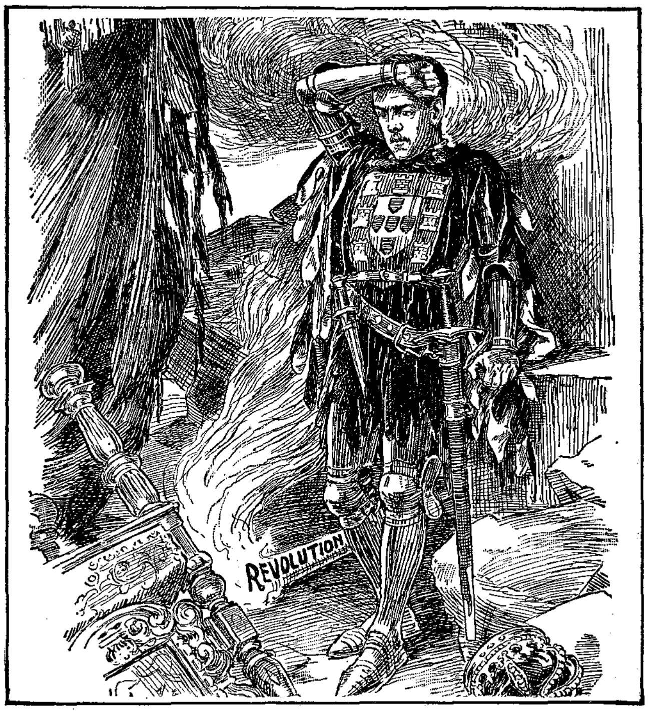
At one time the Hermit Kingdom ran the most corrupt press in the world. Altho Seoul does not boast a population of more than 40,000 souls, it supported an amazing number of dailies and weeklies, says the Tokyo *Asaki.* These journals were full of the most astonishing paragraphs of scandalous personal gossip. While the Japanese Government has been much blamed for the wholesale policy of repression which it has instituted, declares the *Asaki,* it is quite justified in the action it has taken. Several London dailies have been fined for their false statements concerning the Crippen case, and their editors and proprietors threatened with imprisonment for misrepresentations of a case which was being tried before a jury. According to the *Asaki,* there is nothing in the least oppressive in the procedure of the Japanese Government, which might well be imitated in Europe and even in America. The *Asaki* declares:

"The measures taken by the Government in the matter of the Korean press are amply justified by the claims of common morality. Almost the entire press of Korea was infected with the plague of blackmail. The readers and subscribers were forced to make contributions to certain objects, obscurely specified, and whoever tried to avoid such extortion was condemned to be abused and vilified in the sheet which made such claims upon him."

Business was actually interfered with by this sordid and mercenary method of exaction, and while mentioning no names, this writer declares:

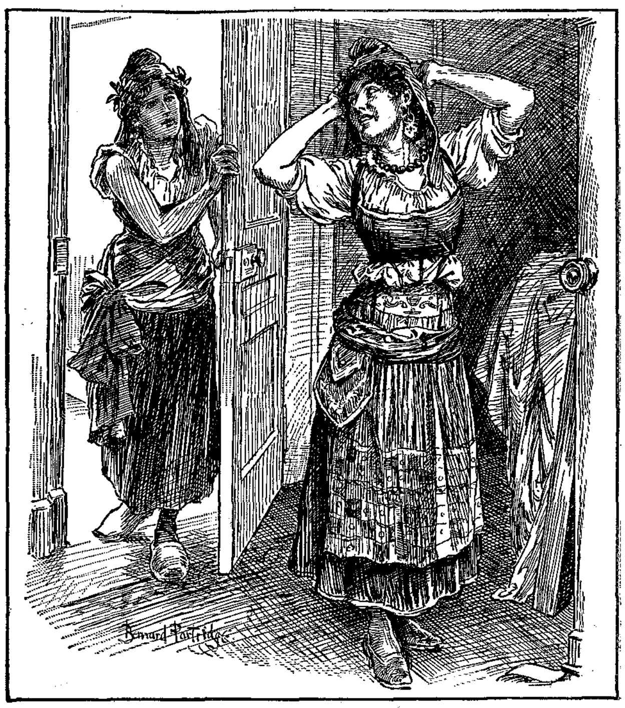
"We might specify the case of a great joint stock company established at Seoul with a large capital and branches throughout Korea. This important commercial enterprise was driven out of the field by the constant attacks of the press because its managers refused to advertise in the local papers. While the authority of the offending papers was not great in Japan, yet the magistrates were obliged to pay attention to the protests made by the victims, and to suppress the journal."

The most curiously Asiatic feature of the incident is that the suppress papers were all edited by Japanese. The three Seoul



LISBON, OCTOBER 4, 1910.

Manuel.—"Ay me, I see the downfall of our house!
The tiger now hath seized the gentle hind.
Insulting tyranny begins to jet
Upon the innocent and aweless throne."
—*Punch* (London).



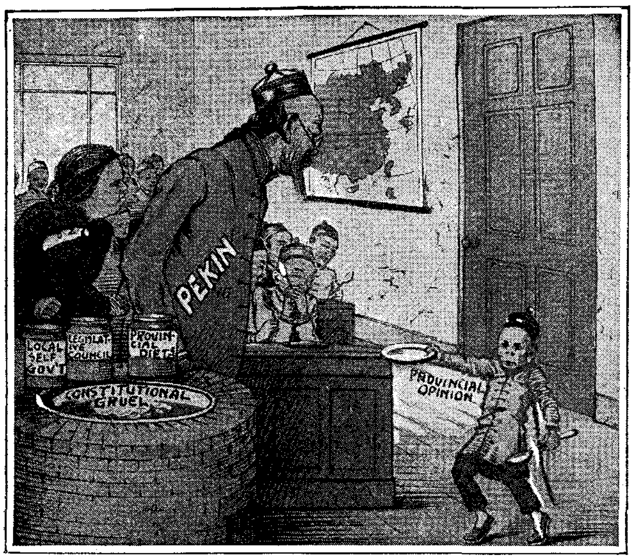
UTOPIA—LIMITED.

France (coming to congratulate the youngest Republic)—"Glad you too have adopted the ideal form of Government."

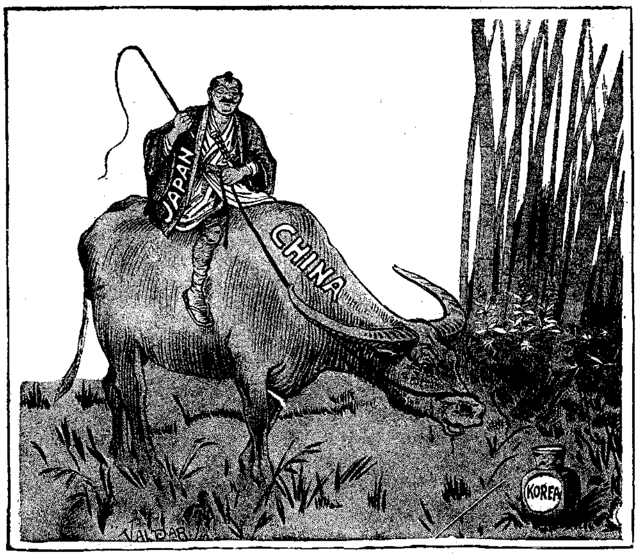
Portugal.—"Thanks. It ought to be plain sailing now, oughtn't it?"

France.—"Ye-es. Sorry I can't stop to say more—shocking state of things at home—just escaped another revolution."
—*Punch* (London).

EVERY SEA HAS ITS STORMS.



CHINA'S OLIVER TWIST KEEPS ASKING FOR MORE REFORMS.
—*The National Review* (Shanghai).



"ALAS! MY POOR BROTHER!"
—*The National Review* (Shanghai).

CHINA'S DIET TROUBLES.

papers which have been permitted to survive, the *Keijo Nippo*, the *Keijo Shimpo*, and the *Choren Nippo*, are at present on their good behavior, but liable at any time to be punished for malfeasance. The *Asaki* tells us that the Japanese in the Korean capital quite approve of this Government censorship of the press as likely in the end to promote the progress and honest exploitation of the annexed territory.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA'S CONQUEST OF CHINA

"THE EDUCATIONAL conquest of China is a fact, and the palm to her who merits it," says Prof. W. E. Soothill, principal of Shansi University—"it is America that has the right to hold it." It has been a short-sighted policy on the part of foreign traders with China to have neglected educating the people for so long. Political economy teaches that "the more highly educated a people is, the greater its needs and the greater its power of purchasing." "Nations reap according to their sowing, and America deserves a plentiful harvest." As markets follow the advance agent of intelligence, this writer argues, America's intellectual victory is to be succeeded by a commercial conquest.

The province of Shansi, whose college is presided over by Principal Soothill, is rich in coal, iron, copper, and salt. It is also a famous fruit district and is beginning to be exploited by foreign capital. The college is a great triumph of the movement toward the Europeanization of the industrial and scientific methods of the Chinese.

In a brief sketch of old and new methods of teaching, in *The Contemporary Review* (London), this writer tells us that the change in Chinese education has come suddenly, for "the American has applied himself to the root of China's pressing temporal need" and "spent a hundred times as much money on education" in China as any other nation, and that within the last ten years. To quote this writer:

> "A decade ago the scholars of China still resented any suggestion that their educational system stood in need of reform. Theirs was the ideal of what education should be. That 95 per cent. of the people could not read, and 99 per cent. could not write, was as it had been, as it should be, and as it always would be. Learning was for the few, not for the many. . . . .
>
> "Not only would the Chinese scholar of a decade ago have scorned the need of reform, but many European residents deemed the possibility of change a fit subject for mirth—except, of course, that handful of ever hopeful men and women whose foolish faith aims at, and singularly enough succeeds in, moving mountains. The late Emperor's proposals for educational reform in 1898 came as an astonishment to all, both Chinese and Europeans. A high European official of world-wide repute was the first who showed me the Imperial edict embodying these reforms, and it was with deep feeling that he remarked, 'It is amazing. I never expected to see such proposals as these.' The poor Emperor lost his throne, and indirectly his life, for his boldness, but not four years passed from the issue of his edict before his plans were in large measure adopted by the Empress Dowager, whose tragic death, the day after his, remains one of the enigmas of fate."

A scheme of compulsory universal education is being formulated and will soon be put into practise. Dr. Soothill tells us that moral as well as intellectual advancement is noticeable as the result of the enlightenment shed abroad by American teaching. Even opium has been driven out in the province where his university is situated. Thus we read:

> "A new scheme is already formulated, and will some day be promulgated, a scheme of universal compulsory education. The proposal is a huge one, and at first sight seems ridiculously premature; but the Chinese usually see further into their national possibilities than do European residents, whose tendency is to sit in the seat of the scornful. Take, for instance, the opium question. Not even the most hopeful missionary, however much he may have prayed for and longed to see it, had faith to believe that the Chinese would rise as they have done against the drug which was besotting them as a nation. Yet in this province of Shansi, in one year, opium cultivation has miraculously ceased. One man, H. E. Ting, himself an ex-opium smoker, has so planned and worked that when his Britannic Majesty's Minister, Sir John Jordan, recently sent a special envoy to make a month's journey through this erstwhile opium-ridden region in search of opium, he could not find a plant anywhere.
>
> "So in regard to compulsory education, the scornful may laugh, as they are ever ready to do at the day of small things, as they did loudly at Japan not twenty years ago; but the Chinese know that education has hitherto been debarred from the poor chiefly through the impossibility of raising the very meager sum required for the half-starved teacher's fee, to say nothing of the cost of the books required, absurdly cheap tho these were. By making education compulsory, the local boards of education will be compelled to look around for means of providing it free."

These means are fortunately at hand. As Henry VIII. obtained funds for his own purposes "by spoiling the monks" so the Chinese Government is doing, as Dr. Soothill tells us in the following passage:

> "There are temple lands and temple funds which, for ages

past, have been wasted on an idle set of parasite-breeding parasites, and on a round of useless superstitions. That the Chinese are already daring to lay bold hands on these things, and even to lay ruthless hands on the clay gods and pull them from their thrones, as has been done in numbers of places in the interests of education, is a marvelous sign of the times. And it is the Christian missionary who has been quietly preparing the way for this by loosening the popular hold upon them, and it is also he who has that which can more than fill the vacant places of the gods, a thing which mere secular education can never do."

He blames the lukewarmness of English traders in the matter and contrasts it with the activity of Germany and America. He admits, however, that Lord William Cecil with his scheme for a great undenominational European university in Peking is rousing the attention of the British people. Dr. Soothill says:

> "The last person one would expect, judging from past experience, to take an interest in the Chinese, would be a member of the British aristocracy, yet Lord William Cecil has recently put himself to much trouble and expense in order to bring England more nearly into line in this important question—important for England as well as for China. What the response will be the near future will show. Already there are cavilers and objectors, whose short-sightedness is about equal to their generosity.
>
> "Lancashire alone could easily satisfy Lord William Cecil's appeal, and ought to do so, for she has fed and is feeding multitudes of her people on her trade with China. Wealthy men who do not feel it their duty to support denominational mission colleges can surely support an institution so broadly planned as that of Lord William Cecil."

SOCIALISTS IN FRANCE AND GERMANY—The German Government sabers and shoots its socialistic strikers, while the French people, and Premier Briand in particular, are lenient and considerate toward rebellion, and no one in Paris is very indignant if a *renard* or "scab" is beaten almost to death. Socialists abound among the teachers and professors in French schools and colleges, while they would not be tolerated among official instructors in Germany. Speaking of the recent labor difficulties in Berlin and Paris, a writer in the *Liberté* (Paris) makes the following admissions:

> "Germany is not so tolerant as we are of the revolutionary idea. German Socialists, as compared with ours, are mere bleating sheep which the police stab and bleed at the least show of resistance. The press universal in Germany calls for energetic measures against a strike, and the Government has already shown its willingness to clench the fist and strike the blow without pity. The first measure of precaution taken by Germany affects the teachers. Some schoolmasters and professors thought themselves at liberty to attend a meeting of Socialists at Frankfort, altho with no intention of taking part in the discussion. They were at once dismissed, and the Frankfort journal which related the incident simply said in commenting on the affair: 'It is dishonest for a man to eat the bread of a state whose downfall he is aiming at.'
>
> "The German Government pledges itself to admit not a single such person into the teaching-staff of its schools."

The *Liberté* is a somewhat conservative paper, altho professing to be independent. Its editor thinks great inconsistency is shown by the French Government in promoting rabid Socialists to high posts in the national institutions of learning. The Spanish Government put Ferrer to death for teaching the very doctrines which are held by the instructors in public institutions of learning in France. Thus we read:

> "The precaution taken in Germany represents a country's first duty toward society and toward the country it is pledged to defend. It is difficult to arrest a river in mid-course, it is easier and more effective to direct it at its spring. But what is the treatment accorded in France to Socialist teachers who have made themselves conspicuous in revolutionary demonstrations? They are installed in excellent positions, to teach the French youth, and then we are looked upon as fools by the whole world when we express astonishment at the progress of revolutionary ideas."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S FEAR OF THE JAPANESE

BRITISH COLUMBIA will be practically a province of Japan if the influx of Japanese continues, says a Canadian correspondent of the London *Times*. Once the Japs were regarded more favorably than the Chinese. "It is not so to-day. It will be less so in the future," declares this writer. Consequently "the demand for the exclusion of Japanese immigrants has strengthened. . . . The whole white population of British Columbia is favorable to the rigid limitation or the absolute exclusion of these Oriental immigrants." We read:

> "With their quick intelligence, commercial energy, and industrial efficiency the Japanese have acquired practical control of the salmon fisheries and are steadily displacing white labor in the lumber camps. They have none of the qualities of servile labor. They assist in maintaining competitive industrial conditions. They excite a fierce jealousy and threaten the supremacy of white labor all along the coast. There are sober observers, altogether unconnected with the labor organizations and aloof from all political agitation, who insist that British Columbia must become substantially a province of Japan if the influx of Japanese continues. There is a shivering recollection of the riots at Vancouver two years ago, and a sense of imminent escape from far more serious results. In that crisis the Japanese fully recognized the menacing temper of the white population, but not in any meek spirit or with any disposition to submit to outrage. Ever since it has been understood that there is red blood in the Japanese. There is more of mutual respect, but also increasing distrust between the two races. There is also a disposition to compare the relative personal and commercial standards of the Chinese and Japanese to the disadvantage of the Japanese population."

Western Canada is on the horns of a dilemma. "Pump in white immigrants," said Kipling, but where are the "white immigrants" to come from? The Dominion has not even men enough to build its railroads. Witness the following facts given by this correspondent:

> "It is no secret that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has asked the Provincial and Federal governments for permission to bring in 10,000 or 20,000 Asiatics in bond for the work of construction on the mountain section. But, notwithstanding the company's contention that it is impossible to secure the necessary supply of labor and its pledge to deport the workmen on completion of the contracts, neither Government is likely to sanction the proposal. If the Federal Government gave the necessary permission, the provincial authorities would pass an act of exclusion, and reenact the measure as often as might be necessary if the power of Federal disallowance should be exercised. This would result in a period of turbulent politics, in embittered relations between the two Governments, and in immense tension between the province and the Dominion. Hence, altho the completion of the road may be materially delayed through scarcity of labor, there is no expectation that bonded Orientals will be admitted."

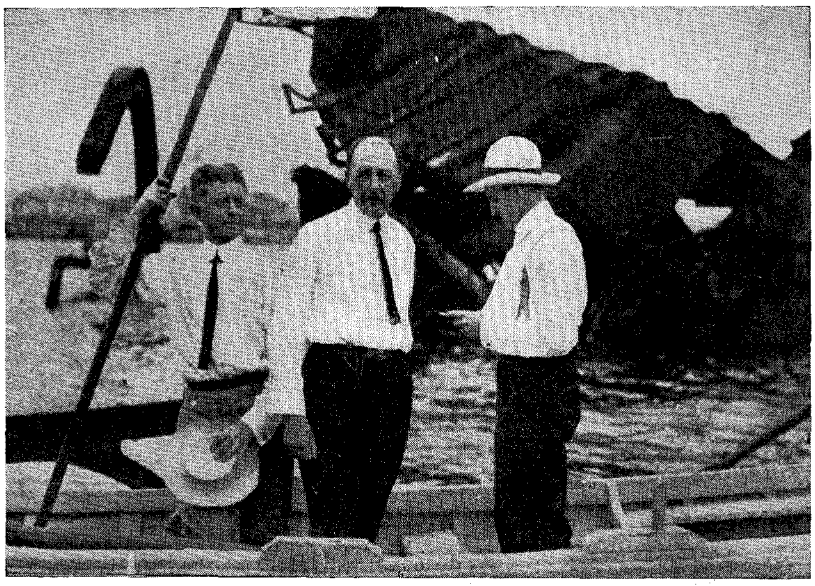
However much the west of Canada may be "subject to sudden and revolutionary changes of opinion," "there is strength and consistency in its attitude toward Asiatic immigration," observes this writer, and he continues:

> "Only by the appearance of other issues can there be any material change in the political complexion of British Columbia. It has to be remembered also that the Asiatic movement is extending into Alberta and Saskatchewan and verging upon Winnipeg, and that in the older provinces support for the policy of exclusion is not confined to the labor-unions. In the East a few Chinese domestics are employed, and there are many Chinese laundries, but nothing like a monopoly. Many years must elapse before Asiatic competition in any branch of industry can become an acute problem in older Canada. Inevitably, however, a question which dominates one province becomes in some degree a political issue all over the country."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW THE "MAINE" WILL BE RAISED

PLANS have at last been matured for exposing and removing the wreck of the battle-ship *Maine* in Havana harbor, and preliminary work has been begun. The term "raised" is really misleading, for the vessel is not to be brought to the surface as a whole—merely exposed where she lies, so that she may be thoroughly examined and then removed in any way that may be thought proper. A writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, October 22) tells us that the plan finally adopted is the result of investigations by a board of Army engineers consisting of Col. W. M. Black, Lieut.-Col. M. M. Patrick, and Capt. H. B. Ferguson, reporting to Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, chief of engineers. It consists essentially of building around the wreck an oval cofferdam of large cylinders of interlocking steel sheet piling. Says the writer:



BEGINNING WORK ON THE "MAINE."

From the reader's right to left these army engineers are Captain Ferguson (in charge of the work), Colonel Black, and Captain Harper. The wreck is seen in the background.

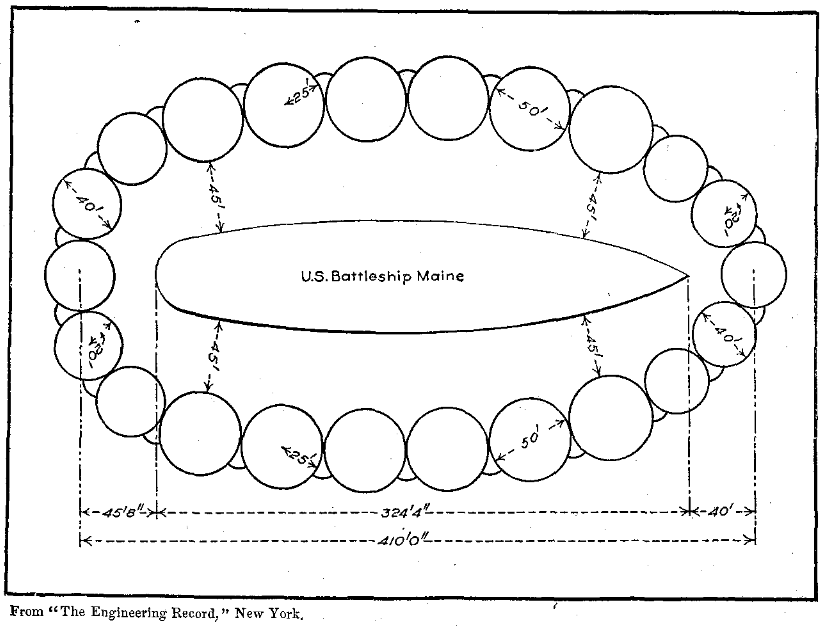
"The cylinders are to be driven flush with one another and filled in with material dredged from the harbor. The space within the dam will then be unwatered and the necessary excavation made to permit of an inspection of the portions of the hull which are now buried to a depth of ten feet or thereabouts, in the mud of the harbor bottom. . . . . . .

"The length of the battle-ship is somewhat greater than 324 feet and the cofferdam will be over 400 feet long, affording a clearance of 45 feet between the sides of the vessel and the inner surfaces of the sheet-piling cylinders. Such a clearance is necessary to avoid portions of the wreck which have been blown beyond the position occupied by the hull. One of the steel masts of the *Maine*, which lay on the harbor bottom some distance from the wreck, has already been brought to the surface and removed. The filling of the steel cylinders will be accomplished by dredging material from the harbor bottom into scows and rehandling from the scows into the steel shells. Suction dredges will not be used, on account of the large amount of water which they would carry into the cylinders. . . . . . .

"Borings have shown that the bottom in the vicinity of the wreck is composed of upper strata of sand and mud, about ten feet thick, and below these are layers of blue clay and stiff yellow clay. It has been decided to drive the sheeting to a depth of about 70 feet below the water surface, and since the depth of water is about 37 feet, the cylinders will penetrate the harbor bottom for about 33 feet of their length. A 69-foot test pile was put down at the stern of the wreck, using an 800-pound hammer; it penetrated two feet into the mud of its own weight, and the final measurements showed its length in air to be six feet, in water 37 feet, and in mud 26 feet."

By recommendation of the special board, the work will not be done by contract, but by day labor under the direction of Government engineers. Capt. H. B. Ferguson is in Havana, in immediate charge of the operations. That advantage may be taken of favorable weather conditions the actual work will begin at the earliest possible date. To quote again:

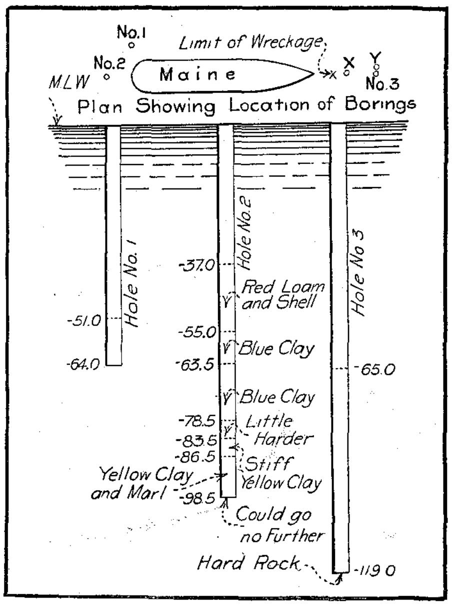
"There were three important conditions upon which great



From "The Engineering Record," New York.

THE COFFERDAM TO BE BUILT AROUND THE WRECK.

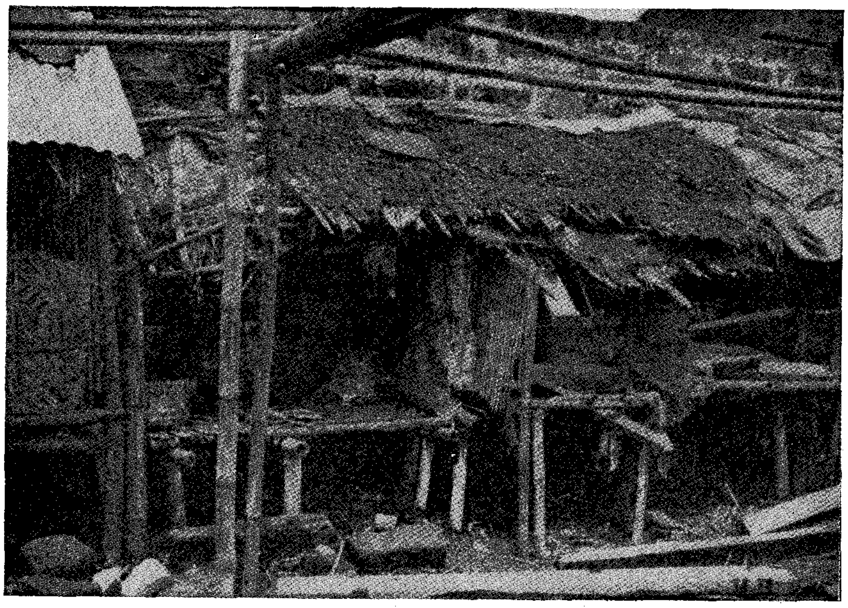
The water and mud within the dam will be pumped out and the *Maine* can be examined as easily as if she were in drydock.

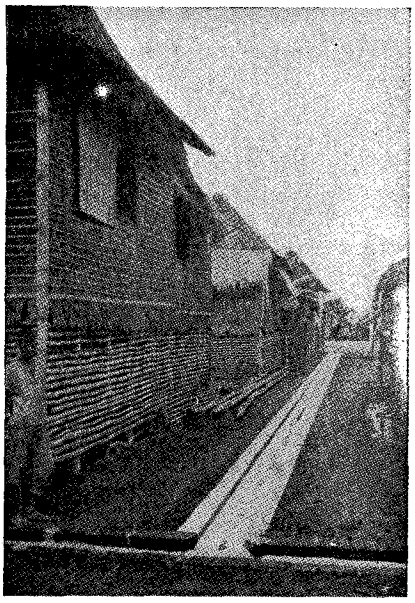


CHARACTER OF THE HARBOR BOTTOM

At the site of the wreck, portions of which are about ten feet down in mud and sand.

BEING "REMEMBERED" AT LAST.





SOME OF THE OLD HOUSES THE GOVERNMENT IS TEARING OUT, AND A VIEW OF A NEW SEWERED STREET.

stress was laid in debates in Congress: First, that there should be made a most thorough examination of the wreck of the *Maine*, with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the cause of the disaster; second, that all of the remains of the men who went down with this vessel, and which are still therein, should be recovered in order that they may be given honorable burial in Arlington Cemetery; third, that the military mast still attached to the wreck of the *Maine* should be recovered intact and erected as a monument over the graves of these seamen. The plan which the Board proposes is based largely upon the above conditions, which it seems to have been the will of Congress to impose."

It was also proposed to haul the vessel to the surface by chains, attached either to caissons or to mechanical devices; but as this would have disarranged the wreck, the present plan was adopted, by which it will be possible to clean around the vessel so that a thorough investigation, if desired, may be made of every portion just as it lies and before it has been in any way disturbed. Thereafter, it is proposed to raise or remove the *Maine* by whatever method may be most practicable and most economical. We read further:

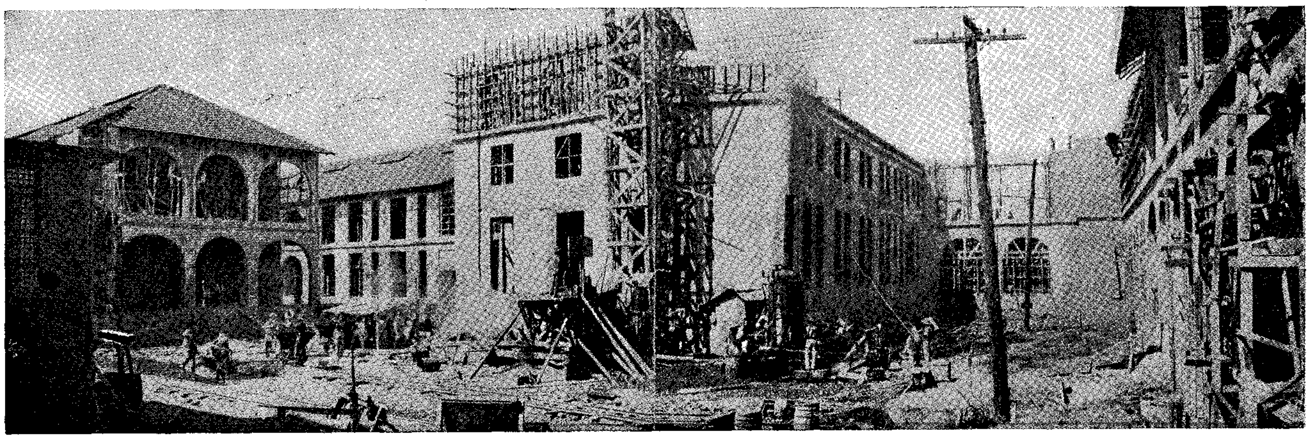
"The Board does not consider that it is charged with any examination of this wreck with a view to a determination of the cause of the disaster, nor is it ordered to express any opinion upon this matter. The Board proposes, however, to lay bare the wreck in order that such examination may be made by any properly constituted authority. The Board has already exprest its opinion that it would be desirable to extend an invitation to the Spanish Government to have such representatives as it may desire present when the wreck is in a condition to be examined, and the Board now renews this recommendation. It is also recommended that the Navy Department be requested to designate officers to examine the wreck before its removal, and it is believed that it would be well to extend a similar invitation to the Cuban Government. . . . . . .

"On the supposition that, after the wreck is once exposed to view, Congress may prefer that it shall be given a deep-sea burial and thereby disposed of beyond resurrection, there will still remain the work of removal of the wreck itself and of the cofferdam, and work of restoration of the adjoining harbor to its condition before the date of the wreck. The actual removal of the wreck and restoration of the harbor to its original condition may require a further appropriation from Congress of not exceeding $200,000. While this estimate may be considerably reduced at a later date, it is not considered safe to submit any lesser estimate at the present time; this estimate being such that the total of the work under present and future appropriations will not exceed the rough estimate already given by the last chief of engineers while the matter of appropriations was before Congress."

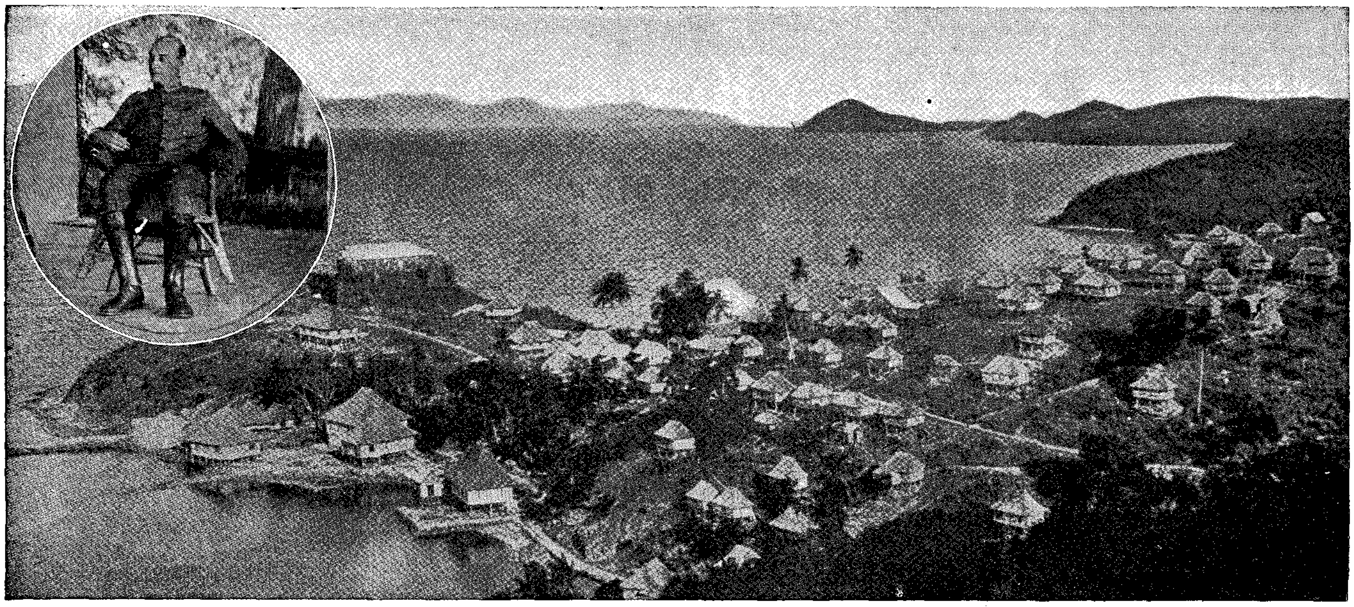
CLEANING UP THE PHILIPPINES

FRIENDS of the Filipino who feared he would be left to the cruel mercy of carpet-baggers under American rule will be glad to know that the sanitative methods which did so much for Panama are operating in the Philippines and checking there the frightful diseases that ravage the rest of the Orient. A report on this work of our Medical Corps by Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Director of Health for the Philippines, arouses the admiration of the London *Lancet*, which said in a recent issue:

"Most of our readers are well acquainted with the great improvement in public health which has followed the efforts o



THE NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT MANILA.



THE FILIPINO LEPER COLONY ON CULION ISLAND, WITH PORTRAIT OF DR. HEISER.

the medical officers of the United States Government in Cuba and the Panama Canal zone of late years, mainly by the use of the most modern methods known to science for preventing the occurrence of tropical and other diseases.

"Public attention has not been directed in a like degree to the similar success which has followed the use of the same methods in America's Asiatic dependency, the Philippine Islands. For this reason, the report of the Bureau of Health for the Philippines by Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Director of Health, is of more than usual interest and fits well with the delivery of Mr. Roosevelt's Romanes lecture.

"Since the American occupation of the islands no effort has been spared to improve the conditions under which the population lives, and this has been done in spite of passive resistance due to the idleness, apathy, and indifference of many of the inhabitants. One marked result already obtained has been the reduction of the annual mortality rate among Government employees to the low figure of 8.62 per 1,000. It is generally anticipated that, if all the rules and regulations made by the Health Department could be enforced among the general population, there would be a similar reduction in their death-rate."

FILIPINA NURSES.

Dr. Heiser's report shows that among the many and varied works accomplished during his tenure of office as head of the Bureau of Health are the eradication of bubonic plague from the islands, despite its prevalence in the neighboring Japanese and Indian ports; a marked diminution in the severity of cholera epidemics, and the establishment of a leper colony on Culion Island where there are now about 2,000 lepers. About 4,000 have been collected throughout the islands since the segregation policy for lepers was adopted. Nearly 2,000,000 people were vaccinated in the past fiscal year. Manila has been given a new water-supply and sewerage system equal to those of any Oriental city, and 800 artesian wells have been sunk in other parts of the islands. Better housing accommodations for the poorer classes have been provided, 3,000 having recently been removed from filthy and congested areas. Similar improvements are being carried on in many of the provincial towns. An active campaign against hookworm disease and beri-beri is in progress, and Dr. Heiser has drawn up, and the Insular Assembly enacted a Pure Food and Drugs Act. He has also built and is about to open for use the new Philippine General Hospital, the largest hospital in the Orient. In addition to all this work in prevention of disease and handling of epidemics of cholera and smallpox during the year, the Bureau of Health is charged with the supervision of prison sanitation, the management of the free dispensaries, and the administration of the public charities of Manila.

Dr. Heiser first began to demonstrate his executive ability and capacity for work when he was sent to Italy in 1900 by the United States Government to make some investigations bearing on immigration questions. His scientific work soon attracted the interest of King Victor Emmanuel, who asked to have him presented to him. After he was transferred to the Philippines he set himself such a gigantic task there that he never found time to come to the States again until sent as a delegate to the Tuberculosis Congress in Washington in 1908. During his absence of three months from Manila an epidemic of cholera broke out there at a most inopportune moment, as it interfered seriously with the reception arranged for the battle-ship fleet then on its tour around the world. The people vented their disappointment in angry criticisms and accused Dr. Heiser of indolence and cowardice in being absent from his post at such a time.

So great was the clamor in the Filipino papers that a pamphlet was published by Dean C. Worcester, Philippine Secretary of the Interior, in defense of the Bureau of Health and its head. He called attention to Dr. Heiser's devotion, shown by an uninterrupted service of five years without a vacation, and dwelt upon his heroic work in fighting leprosy, going from port to port in a coast-guard boat and collecting the unfortunate victims of this scourge, often exposing himself to perils that nobody else would face. "These facts," says Dean Worcester, "were not learned from him, for he never mentioned them until compelled to do so . . . but from the officers of coast-guard vessels and from others who have witnessed his acts."

FALLS FROM GREAT HEIGHTS

THESE days of aviation accidents are giving a sad importance to the subject of falls from great heights, and the experiences of men who have survived such perpendicular air-trips are being investigated to find what their sensations were. It appears from these investigations that the spectators suffer more distress than the victims. As Livingstone found, when his arm was chewed by a lion, he suffered no pain at all, and found time for casual reflections on what might happen next. The classics of the subject are not as ample as might be expected, but an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, October 15) has unearthed a number of instances and publishes a brief account, which we quote below. He says:

> "Writing in 1841 of a fall from an immense altitude which did not result in death, a French observer, M. Manzini, declares that he had searched in vain in the annals of science for a similar case. We can well believe it. The victim or patient was a *tapissier*, who had been engaged in putting up decorations, on the occasion of the belated obsequies of Napoleon the Great, in the lofty dome of the Church of the Invalides in Paris. When busy moving a ladder on the top of a high scaffolding he overbalanced himself, and, in obedience to some obscure instinct, jumped clear of the ladder and the platform, crying to his fellow workmen, as only a Frenchman would, '*Tiens, me voilà parti!*' With these cheerful words on his lips he fell 82 feet, bounding in one place off the roof of a little dome, which caused him to describe a second parabola in the air, and landing finally, feet first, on the slate roof of a small sacristy. Crashing through the slates, he landed astride a rafter, where he was found sitting, surprized but coherent, for he was able to give his name and address when asked for them. He had no recollection of this, and became unconscious when put to bed shortly afterward under the care of the great Pasquier. His insensibility lasted a very short time, however, and he made an extraordinarily rapid recovery, having sustained no apparent injuries either external or internal. Manzini also records the case of his own fall from a great height when a child, and describes the feeling of blindness that came upon him, due to the rapidity of his descent, also the anguish of recovering his breath after it. Others, however, describe their sensations during a tremendous fall as being far from disagreeable. Thus, some nine years ago Professor Heirn, the geologist of Zurich, described 'the flood of thought' that traversed his mind during a typical Alpine fall, which began on an inclined plane. He saw beautiful scenes of his past life as he fell, and reflected rationally on his death or the chance of escape. He felt no pain on striking the ground, but he heard a thud, which was the impact of his own head on a rock. Another Alpine faller thought about his insurance and his family. 'Of the losing of my breath, of which people talk, there was no suggestion, and only the heavy fall on the snow-covered ground caused me to lose suddenly and painlessly all consciousness.' Both these Alpinists insisted on the absence of anxiety from their minds when falling, while one certainly describes sensations similar to those felt by the drowning. Among classic English falls may be mentioned that of a steeple-jack, who in 1800 fell from the top of the Church of St. George in Bolton-le-Moors to the ground, the whole distance traversed being some 120 feet. The man's skull struck some sheet lead upon the earth and left its impact upon it, but tho this fall was quite unbroken as in the previous cases by scaffolding, rocks, and so forth, the man was only slightly injured and resumed work in a few days. Recently a man with his boots on fell from the top of a cliff at Dover, the height of which was afterward found to be 400 feet. He was picked up floating insensible in some five feet of water, but his boots were off, which proves that he must have retained sufficient consciousness on reaching the water to enable him to draw his boots from his feet. Both these cases are well attested."

ACROSS SAHARA BY AEROPLANE—The French Minister of War has just decided that the National Aerial League shall be authorized to obtain from officers of the Army Geographical Service all needed information for the perfection of their plans to cross the Sahara desert by aeroplane, and Captain Boué, chief of the geodetic brigade of the Tunis-Tripolitan frontier, has been placed in charge of the matter. Says *La Nature* (Paris, October 8):

> "The League has sent to this officer a methodical series of questions on the nature of the ground, bodies of water, landing-places, stations for supplies, etc. Captain Boué has also been furnished by the League with a Daloz anemometer with which he is to study with precision the winds of the region. Captain Noirel, chief of the geodetic brigade of Casablanca, who is about to start also, is now preparing with the League a similar plan for the region of western Morocco."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW OUR CENSUS OUTDOES EUROPE

CENSUS-TAKING is a strenuous time with us, but that is because we take so much interest in it and try to do things so extensively and thoroughly. The French census costs about $200,000, while we pay $14,000,000 for ours. Then we find fault because the population of our home town turns out smaller than we like, and some, whose zeal outruns their honesty, try to pad the returns so as to even things up. But with it all, no nation on earth gathers and tabulates the quantity of industrial data that we do, or does it more accurately, or gets it together so rapidly. The economist who wants facts must come to America for them, says Marcel Lenoir, who makes some comparisons in *La Nature* (Paris, October 8). We read:

> "In the United States, the questions asked at each farm, each factory, each mine, fill three large pages. They form a complete economic description of each business. . . . If such an investigation were attempted in France we might have some doubt of the value of the answers. Even in America, where manufacturers are still less jealous of their secret processes than on the Continent of Europe, some precautions have to be taken. . . . . .
>
> "The mass of data thus collected will be tabulated and published before July 1, 1912. Such speed may be envied in France, where the results of the 1906 census are just appearing. How do they do it in America? During the three years beginning July 1, 1909, constituting the so-called 'decennial census period,' the Census Office is like an army mobilized in time of war. The Director of the Census has then a degree of independence that an American statistician, Mr. Walter F. Willcox, compares to that of a general-in-chief before the enemy. . . . The estimated expense of the period is $14,000,000.
>
> "In France we take three years instead of two, to tabulate the census of a population only half as large. . . . The French census costs a million francs [$200,000] without counting commissions paid to the enumerators. On the other hand, the Americans believe in the adage 'time is money.'
>
> "These $14,000,000 that the United States put at the disposal of their Census Office not only enable them to move quickly but also to collect and publish a body of data of the highest interest on American agriculture and industry which are absolutely lacking in France, as well as in most European countries. America is the sole field of experiment possible for economists who wish to illustrate their theories with numerical examples and attempt to verify them. Economists even abuse their privileges sometimes and handle the census figures with insufficient precautions, despite notices from the Census Office."

The only European census that approaches ours, Mr. Lenoir tells us, is the German, and in Germany the industrial census is a thing entirely apart from the general enumeration of population. The latter is made every five years, while the industrial data have been gathered at irregular intervals, latterly every twelve years. Moreover:

> "They are less indiscreet with farmers and manufacturers in Germany than in the United States. No questions on the financial condition of the enterprise; none on the results of exploitation; all this awakens no curiosity in the investigator. . . .
>
> "Such an enumeration, however, altho extremely valuable for its precision and the detail of the social data that it furnishes, is far from attaining the generality of the American census, which does not limit itself to means of production but shows

methods also. The price is less; the credit allowed in Germany for the 1907 census was 4,500,000 marks ($1,125,000). . . . . . .

"Some other countries have recently taken similar censuses. Austria in 1902 took as the basis of its agricultural and industrial investigations the statistics of patents. In Belgium, the active population was enumerated in 1896, not the date of the ordinary census. In general, Europeans are content with asking questions on the condition of personnel and of working-material. This is perhaps the wisest course when it is desired to reach the whole population. Too much must not be asked, if the answers are to be exact. In France it was in 1892 that the last 'decennial' investigation of agriculture took place, and we must go back to 1840 and 1860 to find reasonably complete statistics of our industries."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

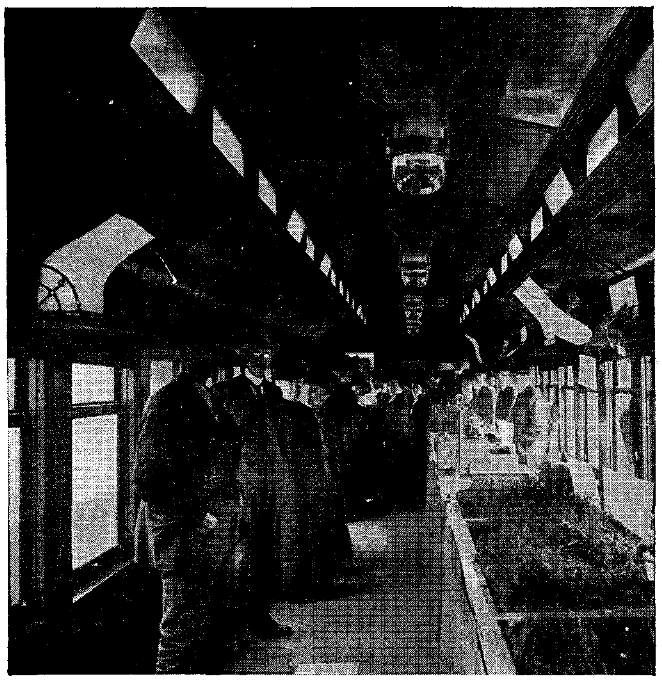
A TRAVELING COLLEGE FOR FARMERS

IN SOME of the farming States the agricultural schools are working hand in hand with the railroads to teach the latest and best methods to the farmers, almost at their own farms, by using cars as traveling laboratories, lecture-rooms, and museums. A writer in *The Farm Press* (Chicago, October) says that the farmers need this sort of instruction badly. He quotes Commissioner Coburn, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, as thus defining what he calls "the crime of agriculture":

"The average yield per acre is a disgrace. The farmers are not seizing the opportunities among which they are thrust, they are not doing justice to the land and climate with which a generous Creator has endowed them. When they realize how much more per acre can be produced by only a little additional labor and at no great additional expense, and when they meet the soil and climate half-way, then the farmers may be truly proud of their achievements."

Commenting on this, the Chicago farm paper goes on to note that the farmer did not take advantage of the work of the agricultural colleges until the experts decided to "take the mountain to Mohammed." In the mean time, we are told, the railroads began to realize that they were not getting the freight they wanted, and they decided that the crops would have to be increased. To quote:

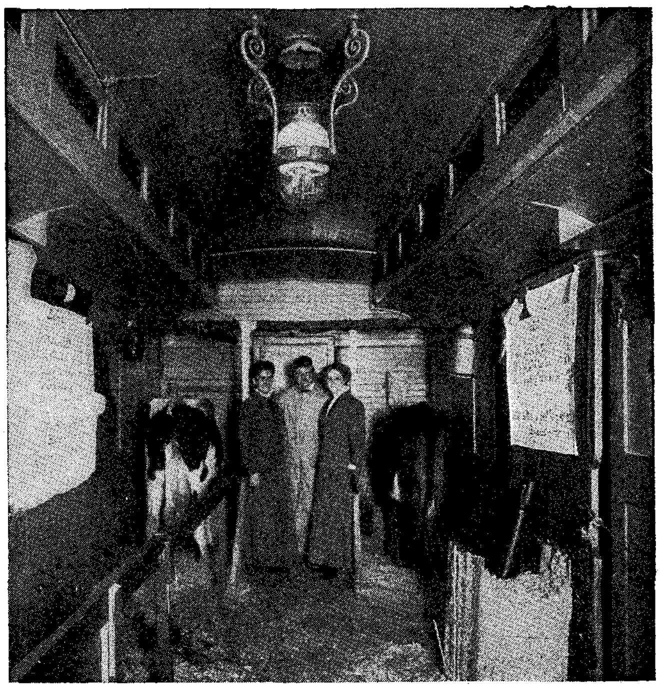
"At first corn was the subject tackled and 'Corn Specials' were sent out to enlighten farmers on the breeding and selection of corn, its cultivation and harvesting, in fact, on every krinkle of corn culture that leads to an increased yield and better quality. Stopping at towns and villages, hamlets and way stations, they were met by many farmers who could manage to take off the few hours necessary to visit the train and hear the lectures, but to whom a trip to the State agricultural college had seemed like the Mohammedan's journey to Mecca, a thing to be performed but once in a lifetime, if at all. The farmers had, by the way, been duly notified beforehand as to the exact hour of stopping so that they lost no more time than they had planned to give. Already results are very noticeable in many sections by the increase per acre yielded in the last two or three years. But this contact with the farmers in their own locality only emphasized the need in the minds of the experts for instruction on all branches of farming, and it was not long before the 'Dairy Special' was going its rounds, to be followed later by trains covering other subjects.



By courtesy of the New York Central Lines.

THE GRASS-CAR,

Where farmers are taught how to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.



By courtesy of the New York Central Lines.

A TYPICAL DAIRY-CAR,

In which we find a fine specimen of the best type and also an ordinary farm cow. By comparing the yield of each and the cost of upkeep, the farmers are shown that quality pays.

"Prominent among the roads which have been, from the start, especially active in this work are the Northern Pacific in the West and the New York Central lines in the East, and this year they took a long step in the march of progress when they put on their 'Better Farming Specials,' made up of trains of cars in each of which some one branch of farming is treated. The Pennsylvania Railroad has instituted a similar service in the territory which it traverses. As one observer exprest it, these trains cover everything from the 'kitchen to the pig-pen.'

"The plan of procedure is to have a meeting between the farmers and lecturers in the town hall at a stopping-point, if it has one.

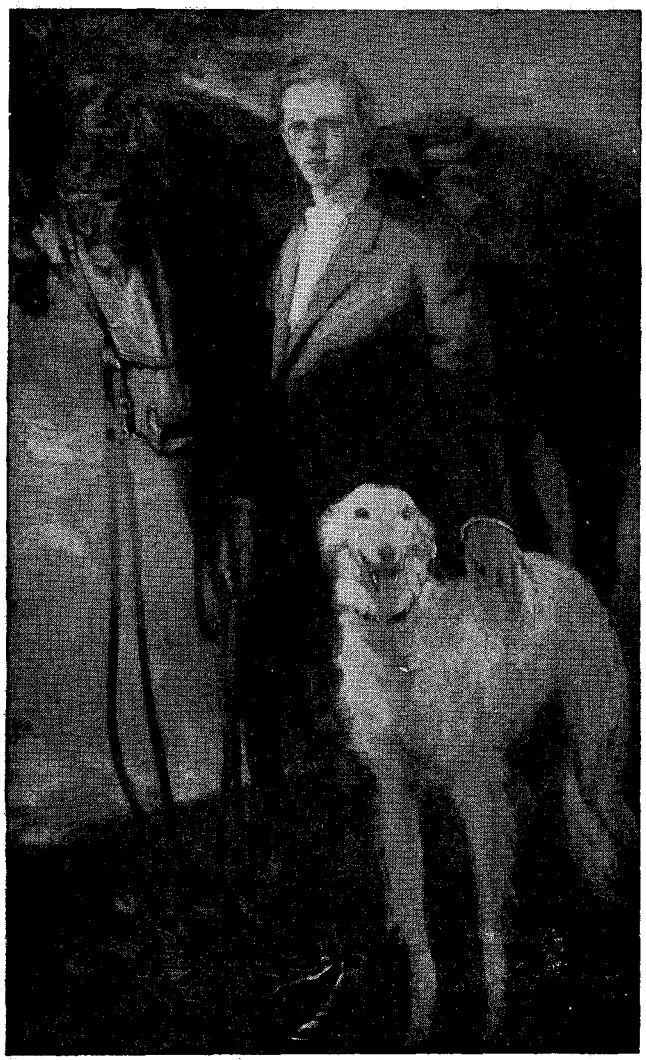
"After the 'lecture,' the crowd is taken through the train in detachments, and a demonstration lasting eight or ten minutes is given in each car. As one party passes from the first car on to the next one, another party enters the car they vacate, and in this way there are eight or ten demonstrations going on continually in the train, which remains from three to four hours at a stopping-point.

"However true the charge against the farmers may be, as regards their failure to make the most of their opportunities in the past, they are proving by their attendance upon the 'Farm Specials' that they are men of intelligence and willing to employ progressive ideas when once they have had the chance to acquaint themselves with such. They are meeting these trains by the hundreds and thousands and showing an enthusiastic interest in whatever the experts have to show them. So far as they have had the chance to put the knowledge thus gained into practise, a large percentage of them have done so. With the coming of another spring and harvest time, they will place tangible results before us in proof of the claim the experts make that the food shortage may be staved off so long as man inhabits the earth."

LETTERS AND ART

YOUTH AND ART

Making pictures may be all right for a boy's idle moments, but many an American business man would be horrified if his son proposed seriously to abandon the lucrative prospect of manufacturing buttonholes, or what not, and devote his manhood to such foolery. So the born artist among us often has to fight for his life until he grows old enough to be his own master. For parents are few, says Mr. Arthur Hoeber, who "look complacently at the idea of a boy deliberately taking up the profession of the arts." The practical American mind sees such a step as "a poor shift for a living at best." As a consequence "the painter or sculptor of our country frequently is a man who has not been able to embrace the career until his early manhood, and so has more than the usual incentive to make good as soon as possible." He is therefore "without that mastery of his tools so eminently a distinguishing trait of the European craftsman time out of mind." An exception to this general rule is to be found in the early success of a young Danish-American, Mr. John C. Johansen. He was brought to this country when a baby, and from the time his talent declared itself "there never was indecision as to the choice of a profession," for he was sent as a mere boy to the schools of the Art Institute in Chicago. In *The International Studio* (November) Mr. Hoeber dwells upon the fortunate results of early training as proven in the case of this artist:



Pictures from "The International Studio," published by the John Lane Company.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES HOWARD KEHLER.
From a painting by John C. Johansen,
Whose early dedication to art contrasts sharply with the struggles of the ordinary youth whose parents oppose such a career.

"The lad who is sent early to study under good masters, who overcomes the difficulties of drawing, modeling, and composition while still in his 'teens, is a rarity and, indeed, must be considered fortunate. Such training, however, can make only for the best, since it permits the youth, while still at an impressionable age, to put behind him the drudgery and severe labor that in the end produce the competent workman, giving him full opportunity to express such ideas as he may have with freedom and without that excessive labor which it should be always the effort to conceal. After all, to achieve eminence it is surely necessary that there should be no halting or faltering in the manner of executing the work, for the idea that is thus hampered is invariably that much the less effective.

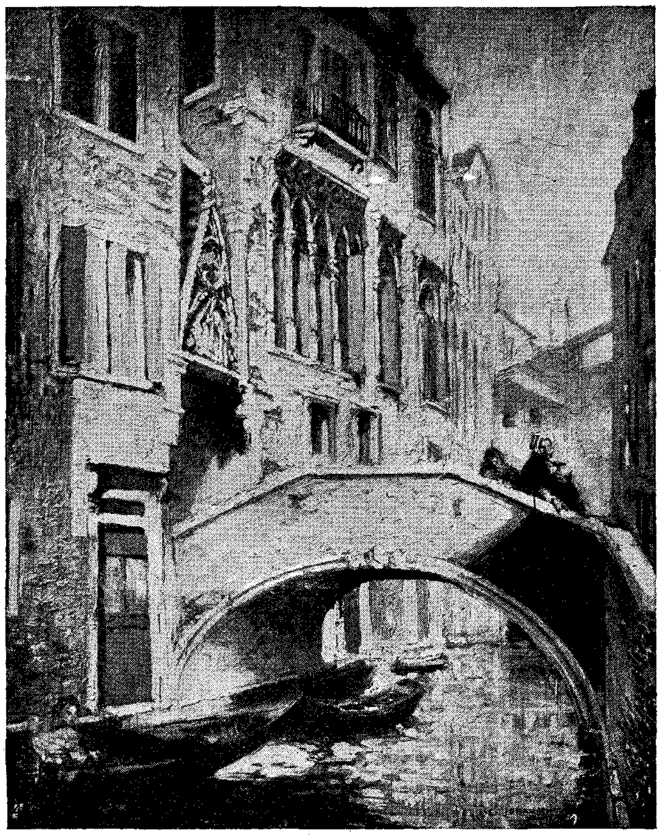
"In the work of Mr. John C. Johansen one is unconscious of any technical lacking, whether it be in portraiture, the figure, landscape, or in the architectural renderings of the most beautifully architectural city of the whole world—Venice. You feel the man to be familiar with his *metier*, that he has devoted his entire attention to his theme, whether it be the interpretation of the human element, the structures mankind has built, or the land and skies Providence so gloriously offers for the satisfaction and delight of humanity. For this artist goes at his canvases with a certain authority, with knowledge of that order which is heaven's first law. You may dissent from his thesis; you may question his taste if you will or object to his color scheme, but there is never a doubt as to his technical equipment and for this you are bound to give him due respect.

"Much of this good fortune—for so it must be regarded—is due to the pride and ambition of a father for a son with unmistakable early art intuitions. . . . At twenty Mr. Johansen drew well, without effort, and he painted with intelligence, for tho the master may cause the pupil to draw brilliantly, at best he can only advise as to color, a God-given endowment rarely bestowed and never to be taught. Still, even at that, one may be trained to *see*. Some have this gift inherently, others attain it only after serious study and research. It was Turner who once said to a woman visitor in his studio, who complained that she could not see all the color in nature that he had put into one of his pictures: 'No, madam, I suppose you can not, but don't you wish you *could*?'"

Mr. Johansen passed from the tuition of his Chicago instructors to that of Benjamin Constant, Jean Paul Laurens in Paris, and finally to the classes of James McNeill Whistler, but under these stresses of dominant personalities he maintained his own distinct individuality, "disclosing no hint of their mannerisms, tho he did absorb many of their virtues, securing a firm academic training, to the end that his equipment is of the best." It was during a recent visit to Venice that his training was put to the proof, as Mr. Hoeber here shows:

"In that beautiful city were found motives that were treated in a manner so original and so agreeably novel as to attract immediate attention at a special exhibition held later in London, as well as in New York. It seems rather late in the day to hope to evolve anything approaching a new translation of the beauties of Venice. The list of men who have pictured that famous town is a long one, ranging from Canaletto to Whistler. The exhibition that does not show some canvas representing that city is indeed unique, for Venice time out of mind has been the Mecca of the painter, and the Rialto, the Doges' Palace, the canals and lagoons, have been laid under tribute in every medium the artist possesses. But Mr. Johansen scorned precedent. He depicted Venice in a way entirely his own, no less original in his color scheme than in the treatment of his surfaces; and, while it was never for a moment a new Venice, it was a Venice rendered in its most beautiful aspect, full of its dreamy poetry and romance, colorful, tender, enchantingly seen through a most artistic temperament, when the gracious city was at her best. There were pictures of the city at dawn, under golden haze at sunset, in suggestive opal fogs, and always there was palpitating color, with admirable drawing and construction to her streets, buildings, and canals. The compositions were well balanced and the place, in short, was seen in its most alluring and appealing aspect. And the compositions were so generalized that the spectator delighted in their simplicity, seriousness, and beauty. The color, which was used generously, was piled on in simple masses, broken and vibrating. It was, in short, a new viewpoint, an altogether modern and fundamentally healthy appreciation of the entrancing possibilities of the place.

"The show in London brought instant recognition and made for the painter many friends among the younger set of artists, while even the older and more conservative men rubbed their eyes at the departure. Several of the canvases found places in prominent British collections. When the remaining works, with others, were brought to New York last winter, there was no less of an enthusiastic reception."



BRIDGE IN VENICE.

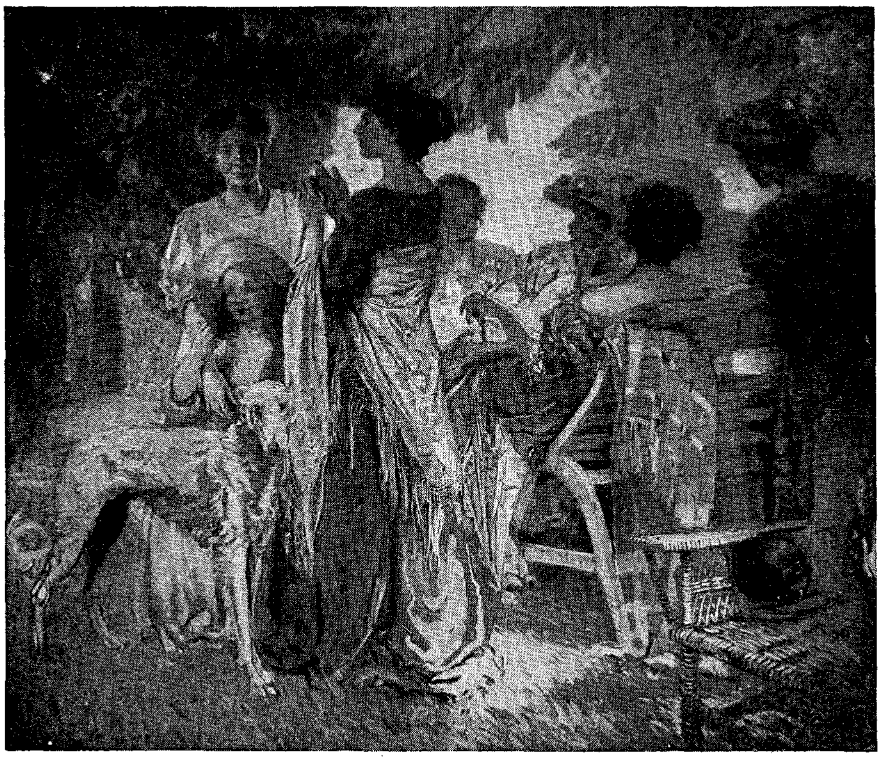
Painted by John C. Johansen.

This artist has scorned precedent and depicted Venice in a way entirely his own—one in which she loses none of her beauty.

WILL SCOTT'S TURN COME AGAIN?

A NEW dictionary of Scott's novels makes the startling revelation that his dramatis personæ embraces no fewer than 2,836 characters, including 37 horses and 33 dogs. This is a world in itself in which "one can exist for months at a time." And "such is its abounding reality," says Mr. Thomas Lloyd in *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), that one can "feel surrounded by friends without speaking a word." That Scott is still read, the continued sales of his books and the publication of this dictionary attest, but the modern reader whose taste is formed by our rapid journalism probably is not one of Scott's devotees. Such a man "does not want continents," observes Mr. Lloyd, "a small parish he can easily run round is good enough for him. 'Scott,' he says, 'is dull and long, takes ever so many pages to get to work, and never knows when to leave off.'" This writer goes on to propose to himself two questions. One is, "Why should anybody who has never been converted to Scott seek conversion?" and, why shouldn't the lover of Scott be sure that his work will endure, and view the present neglect as but "the phase of a day that is devoted to small things"? We read:

"These questions may be rashly answered. The lover and ardent student of Scott, to whom no line of the thousands he wrote is not better worth reading than the most elaborate of other men's, will stoutly deny that Scott can be dull, and will declare that among the hundred volumes of the complete works there is not a volume too many. He will champion Scott as a story-teller rating him high above the great Dumas; as an essayist, a biographer, and a poet; and will not hesitate to champion him as a critic. (And I believe he would be right.) But this is not wise championship. Matthew Arnold, who acknowledged he could read all Wordsworth, except, perhaps, 'Vandracour and Julia,' refrained from submitting the case for Wordsworth with such wholesale enthusiasm. He consented to see the flaws in the idol, and to take his stand on the highest, not all, of its qualities.



IN A GARDEN.

By John C. Johansen.

He "goes at his canvases with a certain authority—with the knowledge of that order which is heaven's first law." There is never a doubt of his technical equipment.

"Let us glance at Scott in this moderate way.

"Dumas has a more piquant manner. Stevenson, according to some, has a better style. Dickens has more swing. Jane Austen more art, Tolstoy a deeper psychology, Meredith more wit, Trollope more superficial truth to nature. What is left to Scott? His history? It has been examined and found wanting. He thought nothing of tampering with chronology to suit his convenience, and attributing to one historical person the deeds of another. Facts served him to juggle with. That he could catch the spirit of a period and convey it to hosts of readers is nothing to his credit. Get your dates right, say the pedants, and nought else matters.

"Deny the Waverley Novels excitement, accuracy, art, and what remains? Scott remains—the personality of the sanest, most cheerful, the bravest, and best of men.

"M. Anatole France, in one of his charming talks on books, compares the value of a work of fiction with that of a work of fact; a novel with an autobiography or journal. A novel, he remarks, may grow old-fashioned; the day comes when men no longer care to read it; but a man's record of his own life, his story of himself, is perennially fresh; age can not stale it.

"Scott left a journal, which is among the

> manliest utterances of man. He has written himself sufficiently large, however, in every one of his books. His frank, free nature overflows into them; yet its breadth and depth were so vast that he never gives himself utterly into our hands. As Mr. Andrew Lang observed the other day, Scott is the mystery, not Byron; for Byron told everything, while Scott kept his heart of hearts to himself.
>
> "The Waverley Novels have their face value. Some of us think it a value second only to that of Shakespeare's plays. There is, in addition, their value as a picture of Scott; as a means of entering into communion with a bracing human character. It is this which will prevent the world ever tiring of them. Better story-tellers than Scott may arise, tho up to the present we have looked for them in vain. The spirit of past times may be interpreted with greater truth, tho of this also there seems small chance. But mankind will have to progress beyond all expectation or imagination to produce a better man than Walter Scott. And the Waverley Novels, being very Scott if not all Scott, must continue among the most inspiriting of all reading."

CANADA RAISING LITERARY BARRIERS

CANADA is contemplating steps to check the flood of Yankee publications that inundate the Dominion and drown out the Canadian publishers. She does not seem to think the intellectual gain balances the financial loss. Her effort will be supported by the home country, which fears that the "Americanizing" process may be carried too far. For years American books and magazines have passed freely over the border under the copyright protection afforded by the Bern treaty, but Canadian literature has not enjoyed an equal privilege here, because by our laws copyright is secured only when the work is set up and printed within our borders. A Canadian writer, it is urged, has small chance of making a reputation for himself in the United States and he is exposed in his own country to the formidable competition of American as well as European literature. The London *Standard*, which expresses the feelings of "the Empire" on this question, points out "other aspects" besides those which directly affect authors and publishers. It is a sort of motherly regard that gains expression here:

> "It is no advantage for a nation to be largely dependent on a foreign country for such entertainment, instruction, and argument as are conveyed by the printed page. Few of us can escape the influence of that which we habitually read. The Canadian who is constantly confronted by American ideas, American sentiment, even American grammar and diction in American novels, American magazines, and American newspapers, must have some tendency to be 'Americanized.' It is no disrespect to a great and friendly nation to say that we do not wish the process to be carried too far. Most Canadians are of the same opinion. They like, and on the whole admire, the citizens of the United States, and they are glad to welcome them within their borders. But Canada is a nation with a national sentiment, a national consciousness of her own; and to that her literature and her journalism should respond. Even when American writing is better than Canadian, it is still American; it can not approach some current questions, those that touch on politics and economics, for example, from the Canadian point of view. Canada needs a national literature, she requires her own school of imaginative and critical writers, her own novelists, educationists, and publicists to give expression to her aspirations and tendencies; and she ought not to be prevented from achieving this end by the advantages which injudicious legislation and the injudicious want of it have conferred on their American rivals. Nor need there be any fear of unduly narrowing the Canadian literary horizon. The best American authors will always be read in the Dominion. What is to be deprecated is that the Canadian reading public should be overwhelmed by a mass of American matter which is in no way superior to what could be produced by native writers and publishers and has not even the merit of being attuned to Canadian ideals and addrest specially to Canadian ears. The Dominion intends to be both British and self-supporting in the intellectual as well as the economic sphere, and if she requires to supplement her own resources from any quarter it is to the United Kingdom rather than to the United States that she would prefer to apply."

The Standard states on the authority of Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture whose field seems to include literature, that the Imperial Government has at length consented to give Canada a free hand in dealing with the problem. Canada will thus take care of her own copyright affairs, a right they have unsuccessfully sought for nearly forty years. This paper gives an account of some of her efforts that have been thwarted by the home Government:

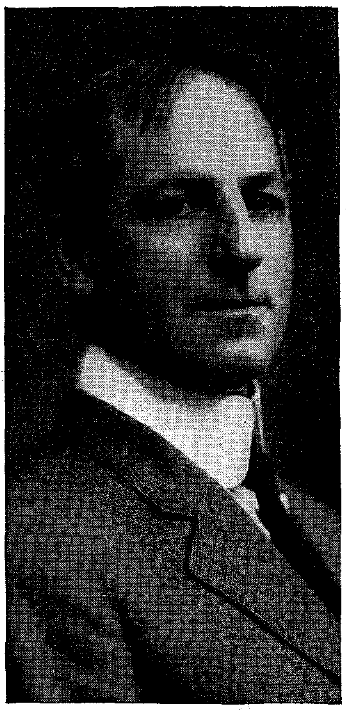
> "In 1872 a bill passed the Dominion Parliament which made publication within the Colony a condition for obtaining Canadian copyright. The bill was, however, disallowed after two years' consideration by the Crown on the ground that it conflicted with existing Imperial legislation. In 1886 the Bern Convention was agreed to by the Imperial Government, and declared binding throughout the British Empire. Under this instrument any work published in one of the countries which are parties to the convention is copyright in all of them. Three years later the Dominion legislature made another attempt to protect their markets against the flood of imported American literature pouring in under the English law, that gave to every work copyrighted in the United Kingdom a similar copyright in Canada. Under this system the American publisher need only go through the form of 'publishing'—not necessarily printing or producing—in England to gain free entry into the Canadian market. But there is no reciprocity. The Canadian author has no protection in the United States unless his book is actually set up, printed, and manufactured in that country. The Canadian bill of 1889 sought to equalize matters by enacting that 'persons having copyright under Imperial legislation or under any treaty arrangement with Great Britain' could only preserve the exclusive right as to Canada by publishing or republishing in the Dominion within a certain time. The Copyright Association of Great Britain asked that the Queen should disallow this act, which, after being referred to the law officers of the Crown, was eventually hung up on the plea that it was advisable to wait 'till it was seen how the copyright question would be finally dealt with in the United States.'"

The American purveyor of printed matter, whether in the form of newspapers, periodicals, or books, has, it is said, an exceptionally favored position as regards Canada. Thus:

> "He has his own huge market, the largest by far in the world for this kind of commodity, rigorously preserved for him by the manufacturing clauses of his Copyright Law. When he has had his book set up and bound for a public drawn from nearly ninety millions of people it is a mere trifle to have a few thousand copies sent over the frontier in a cheap edition for sale among the smaller English-speaking population to the north. The Canadian producer would be badly handicapped even if the terms were equal, so that he could also sell his surplus, if any, in the United States. But the terms are not equal. All the popular authors and periodicals of the United States circulate freely throughout the Dominion, and are as well known there as in their country of origin. And a Canadian writer of merit is not only exposed to this formidable competition, as well as to the competition of Europe, but he has small chance of making a reputation for himself in the United States. Even when he has secured his position and gained the ear of the American public, he can not derive any profit from his success unless he goes to the expense of simultaneous publication in the United States. The disability is felt even more keenly by the owners of periodicals, who are helpless before the influx of magazines produced on that scale of expense which only an enormous circulation can justify.
>
> "Mr. Fisher's bill will deal with these grievances, tho it is not intended to penalize British authors, whose copyright will be recognized upon registration at Ottawa. Foreign publications will only gain the Canadian copyright if printed and bound in the Dominion. This is frankly designed to defeat the wholesale invasion of the Canadian market by the American publishers and magazine proprietors, who will lose the artificial preference they have obtained under the obsolete Imperial legislation which should have been repealed long since. We can hardly suppose that the United States will find it unjust or unnatural for Canada to claim that protection for native literature and journalism which has been in force on the American side."

DEFENDING THE CHILD ACTORS

THE LAY press and the religious seem at odds over the question of permitting children to act on the stage. Last week we gave the views of several representative religious journals. Children under fourteen ought not to be permitted to appear on the boards, they think, because of danger to health and morals. Editorial comment in the lay press, so far as we have seen, has not shared these fears of the religious journals. The New York *Sun* refers to the present discussion as a "return of the 'Kinchin lay' to the local stage." New York has its periods of protest usually occurring when an unusual number of plays requiring children are brought forward. The "Kinchin lay" is an expression of Dickens's *Fagin* in "Oliver Twist," who describes the "Kinchins" to *Mr. Claypole* as "the young children that's sent on errands by their mothers, with sixpences and shillings, and the lay is just to take their money away—they's always got it ready in their hands—and then knock 'em into the kennel, and walk off very slow, as if there was nothing else the matter but a child fallen down and hurt itself." These periods are recurrent, says *The Sun*, the last of them being "the period of the ringleted, velvet-clad *Fauntleroys* with their patent-leather pumps, tam o'shanters, and slim calves."



FRANCIS WILSON,

Who points out that many who are classed as stage children are there only as lay figures, with no intention of becoming actors permanently. If later they fail in morals, he thinks their downfall should not be charged to the stage.

A number of prominent people are speaking in the children's behalf, among them Miss Ellen Terry, who is now visiting this country. *The Sun* reports her as "laying bare the heart of the question when she said that stage children were cared for and looked after because they are wage-earners for the family and their health and well-being determine their value." Mr. Francis Wilson, the actor, contributes a long argument to the New York *Times*. He declares that the investigations of the Child Labor Committee are "inaccurate, misleading, and unjust." He takes up the statement of Mr. Everett W. Lord, the committee's secretary, that "every life-insurance company discriminates against actors," saying:

> "I have before me as I write letters from four or five of the principal life-insurance companies, denying that any such discrimination is made. Mr. Lord seems to be a man of 'magnificent misinformation.'"

Another point made by Mr. Lord is this:

> "Out of the 320 children under 15 years of age who in 1895 were licensed for employment on the stage in New York, only five are still in the profession and only one is at all prominent."

To which Mr. Wilson replies:

> "Wonderful! Some of these children who have probably changed their names from Masters Tommy, Johnny, Little Alice, and Petite Sara, are still with us under more appropriate titles, and should now be eighteen to twenty-eight years old. They have still time to 'reach prominence.' One may not be President of the United States until forty, or thereabout.
>
> "It should scarcely be quoted as evidence of the worthlessness or danger of an art or profession that its followers are not people of prominence at eighteen or twenty-eight, should it?
>
> "Of the 320 children who were licensed in 1895, likely 300 had no intention of becoming actors—had, in fact, no talent for the art of acting, and were enabled to be used as figurants, fill-ups, to lend color and substance, the semblance of reality to crowds, street scenes, marches, etc., and were, as such are now, glad to do so for sake of the remuneration.
>
> "Donning a costume no more makes an actor than running errands and sweeping out an office makes a doctor or a lawyer—tho many of the successful, and [un]successful, have so begun.
>
> "Because some of these untalented lay-figures, their sphere of usefulness ended, should drift into other fields, and some perhaps become immoral or profligate, there is little justice and less philosophy in ascribing their downfall to the stage with which they were but momentarily associated. It is the perversity of human nature that, brought up in the highest moral environment, people will yet lie steal, burn, and murder."

Mr. Wilson, as we saw last week, is in controversy with the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), the latter being quoted as saying that "overstimulation of the imagination and feelings, coupled with the loss of the normal hours of rest at night, are strongly detrimental to the physical and mental well-being of the immature." To this Mr. Wilson rejoins:

> "Children have little or no sense of responsibility, no self-consciousness. It is this which makes them so naive and which gives such piquancy to their sayings and doings.
>
> "In the case of the stage child, it makes no difference to it whether an audience is composed of kings and queens or of nobodies. There can then be no undue nervousness or over-stimulation in a child's performing a part. On the contrary, I know from experience that the pleasure of doing well, of being praised, of receiving the reward of applause, is not less grateful to children than to adults. We all do better under the stimulus of appreciation.
>
> "There is no 'loss of normal hours of rest,' they are simply other hours, but quite as numerous, coupled with much additional care, for the stage child genius, aside from any other consideration, is a valuable bit of commercial property whose health and welfare are to be jealously guarded."

Mr. Wilson quotes the Child Labor Committee in what he regards as another misstatement. To wit: "That very few prominent actors began their stage work in childhood." He rejoins to this a statement of Miss Terry concerning the late Sir Henry Irving:

> "Many of his defects sprang from his not having been on the stage as a child. He was stiff with self-consciousness. . . . His amazing power was imprisoned, and only after long and weary years did he succeed in setting it free."

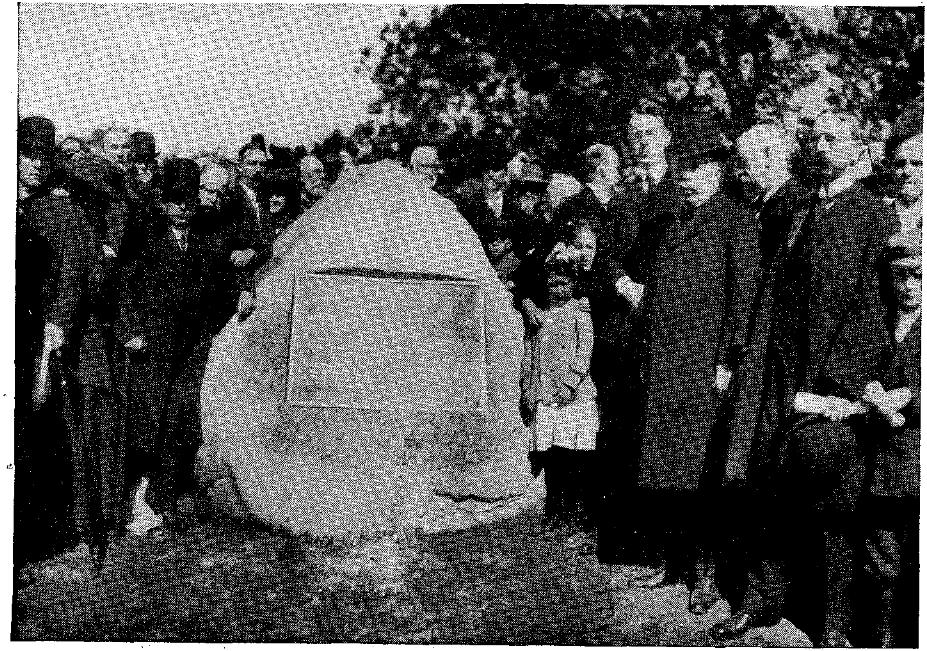
But in addition to this Mr. Wilson declares:

> "By long odds a majority of those actors who have reached prominence upon the stage began as children. In the New York *Tribune*, June 19, 1910, in the New York *Times*, July 3, 1910, I gave a very incomplete list of about 200 actors and musicians who, beginning as children, attained the highest rank on the stage. It included almost all the great people of dramatic history in the periods named, some of whom were Macklin, Master Berty, Woffington, Cooke, Mrs. Siddons, John and Charles Kemble, Abington, Grimaldi, Dora Jordan, Miss O'Neill, Kean, John Howard Payne, Helen Fawcet, J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Duff, J. B. Booth, Edwin Booth, J. S. Clark, Ristori, Salvini, Rachel, Patti, Melba, Josef Hofmann (have we forgotten Mozart, Mendelssohn Tetrazzini, et al.?), Adelaide Phillips, Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Forrest, Mrs. Kendall, Agnes Robertson, Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Lotta, Sol Smith Russell, Effie Shannon, Mabel Taliaferro, Rose Coghlan, Arnold Daly, George Cohan, Dixey, Collier, Adeline Genee, Fritzi Scheff Maude Adams, Julia Marlowe, Nazimova, and Mrs. Fiske.
>
> "It was, as I have said, a very incomplete list, and it was fairer than the list of 44 names of those who began later, given by the Child Labor Committee, which included such a well-known child actor as Annie Russell, who, in fact, was already 'a leading lady' at fourteen, and James K. Hackett, 'who recited in public at seven.'"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

CENTENARY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSIONS

IT SEEMS like a dream, or like some fairy tale, says Mr. W. Jay Peck, when we look back a hundred years to the time when a few young men had the audacity to start the campaign to win over to Christianity the teeming millions of the heathen world. The recent celebration in Boston and Bradford, Mass., commemorated the centenary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and while this body is now only one of the great church missionary boards, its start was the real beginning of American foreign missions, so that all our Protestant missions here find their origin. Thirteen hundred people "made the pilgrimage" from Boston to Bradford over the ground that one hundred years ago five young men trudged on foot to the place where they organized the American Board. Their degenerate descendants of this day did not emulate their hardihood by walking, but went by steam and trolley, and arriving at the notable spot, dedicated a thirteen-ton monument of rough stone bearing a bronze tablet. Upon it runs this legend:



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THE CENTENARY MONUMENT AT BRADFORD.

Showing some of the pilgrims who gathered to the number of 1,300 to dedicate this memorial to the five who first constituted the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

> "THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS WAS ORGANIZED JUNE 29TH, 1810, IN THE CHURCH THAT STOOD HERE. IT HAS CARRIED THE GOSPEL INTO MANY LANDS AND MINISTERED TO MILLIONS THROUGH CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND HOSPITALS."

The history of those inceptional days forms a story of romance, as Mr. Peck writes it for *The Christian Work and Evangelist:*

"It was like a dream—a charming dream—or like some fairy tale as told over again in various ways, how the grand old Board had its start and divine direction, for God's hand was clearly seen in all its years. Some stray cattle had eaten out hay from a side of an ample haystack, near Williams College, and it afforded shelter for five students, earnest in thought and pure of soul, who wanted to honor God in their lives. So here in the hay they knelt, while the storm was abating, and prayed for the world and that the gospel might be sent to its ends. They prayed that the great commission of Christ might be carried out by *America* and by *themselves.* Samuel J. Mills, who afterward went to Africa and was buried at sea, showed his faith in the conversion of the world by saying, while under the stack of hay, 'We can do it if we will.' Later these students formed themselves into a league, or brotherhood, pledging their lives for foreign work. But in 1806 the great thought had its birth under the Williamstown haystack, where now stands a well-cut marble monument, surmounted by a large marble world, beneath which often, as a student, I have prayed as others have.

"On September 5, 1810, four ministers and a layman met at Farmington—met around a small mahogany table in the parlor at Dr. Noah Porter's. It was the first stated gathering of the American Board which had been organized that June in Bradford, Mass. This was the meeting of five which this centenary of thousands has been celebrating. It has come out in the meetings that, as a result, in a measure at least, can be tabulated 46 American missionary societies, with over 5,000 missionaries, 27,000 native preachers at over 11,000 stations; 672,103 church-members, adding about 100,000 new members each year. The contributions are over a million by native Christians alone."

The centenary meetings disclosed the fact that the American Board closes its first hundred years free of debt, and has disbursed over forty-three millions for evangelizing the world. Further:

"Treasurer T. H. Wiggin reported $995,414.36 expended last year, during which time forty new missionaries were commissioned. The American Board occupies areas of the world's greatest problems and unrest—Spain, Turkey, China, India, Japan, and Korea. The field of the Board contains a population of over 75,000,000."

The whole gathering, tho a historic celebration, took as its text "the coming years." This note was sounded by most of the speakers. The vision of the next hundred years embraces this:

"The idea of the American Board is to start strong native churches, self-governing, self-supporting, and self-colonizing, and it must do this if it is to bring to Christ the 75,000,000 assigned to it as its special privilege and responsibility. It begins the second century with a notable system of Christian schools, with over 70,000 scholars enrolled—15 theological, 144 high schools, 15 colleges, and over 1,300 common schools—71 hospitals and dispensaries will this year have their able doctors and trained nurses treat over 300,000 cases of illness. Teaching and preaching is done by 583 missionaries and 4,564 native preachers, teachers, and native workers. So the outlook for the Board is very bright as it starts its work in the white harvest fields for another century."

The *Christian Advocate* (New York) says this of the address of Dr. S. B. Capen, President of the Board:

"On an occasion when it would have been natural to expect a backward look, this courageous leader bade the supporters of the American Board to 'forget the things which were behind and stretch forward to the things which are before.' He set forth four reasons why 'it should be possible for the Christian Church within the next ten years to make a mighty advance, and place Christian institutions in practically every part of the whole world.' First, there will be greater breadth in our work in the future than in the past. Second, there will be greater unity in the work. Third, our new partners abroad have an importance unknown hitherto. Fourth, our new partners at home will help us to a much more rapid progress—the leaders and diplomats of the nations, the press, the business interests and philanthropists of the world are with us."

BRITISH FREE-CHURCH LOSSES

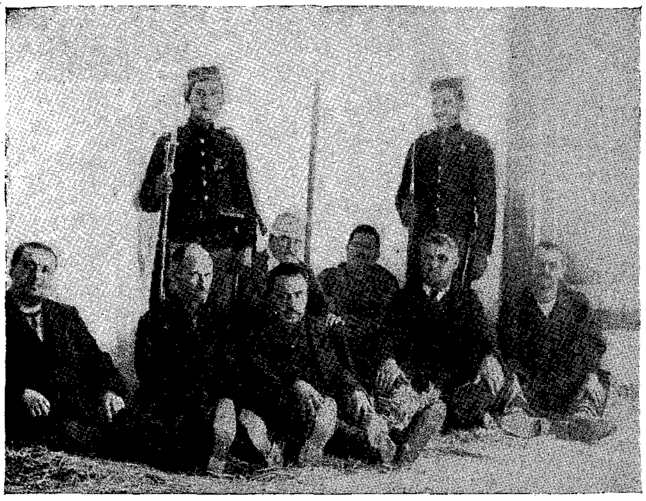
IF THE decline in members among the non-conformist church-membership in England is not checked, the denominations, as such, will cease to exist. This statement by *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) shows how vital a problem the question is becoming over there. This journal, after gathering statistics that showed a startling falling-off, sent out a query for explanations. A correspondent signing "N. W. H.," gives utterance to words that, says *The Christian Commonwealth*, go "a long way to account for the decrease in church-membership and church attendance." We read:

"Many years of my life were spoiled before I could free myself from the bondage of a depleted and debased evangelicalism which had no sanction for affections that elevate and enlarge my heart and mind, for the love of art, beautiful scenery, poetry, the classics, and which offered me ideals that made me a miserable little egoist, always thinking about my own soul. I don't want other boys and girls to be made wretchedly morbid and self-conscious as I was by what is and is not Christianity."

The Christian Commonwealth proceeds with this observation:

"Denominational apologists who seek to explain away the diminution or to show that it is not so great as it appears to be are making a grave mistake and pursuing a very foolish policy. In the article which provoked the present discussion we were careful to write: 'If this decline is not arrested, the denominations, *as such*, will cease to exist.' We are not fearful that the *spirit* of non-conformity will die. It was never so alive and active and influential as it is to-day. The work of Cromwell and Milton and Bunyan and the Pilgrim Fathers can never be undone. The Free Churches, as such, may cease to exist; to some extent, as represented to-day by the Free Church Council, they stand for the very thing which led to the birth of their progenitors; but the spirit of non-conformity has entered into the soul and sinew of the nation, and has permeated nearly all our institutions. It would not be difficult to prove that many earnest-minded people have left the churches of to-day because of their devotion to the fundamental principles of historic Dissent. In the course of a suggestive communication to *The Nation*, on 'The Clergy's Debt to William James,' Prof. Kirsopp Lake, of Leyden, remarks:

"'The generation in which we live is one which pays less and less attention to the homiletics and the diatribes of the pulpit; but it is also a generation which is spiritually more delicate than its predecessors; and it turns, not to the Church which offers it the soundest theology, but to that which will help it back to spiritual health, and will give individual attention to individual souls, recognizing the infinite variety of religious experiences, both healthy and diseased, of which the soul is capable. . . . The downfall of a church is close at hand when it ceases to heal, and is resorted to chiefly by the righteous and by those who need no physician.'"



JESUIT PRIESTS HELD AS PRISONERS IN LISBON.

AS SEEN BY A PORTUGUESE PRELATE

THE PORTUGUESE clergy who now find themselves homeless and wanderers in alien soil are not exempt from blame for their distressful plight. So a Portuguese prelate, at least, states their case in a stanchly Catholic periodical, *L'Univers* (Paris). For the sake of his own welfare and that of his friends, says an American Catholic paper, *America* (New York), he has preferred not to have his name published.

From the London "Sphere."

PORTUGUESE NUNS LEAVING THE ARSENAL FOR DEPORTATION.

The clergy fall with the monarchy because they were its victim, and it was no longer able to maintain itself. Thus the anonymous prelate proceeds:

"During all these late years, the Conservatives (the party nominally devoted to religion and the monarchical régime) like the other parties, have not had in reality any other political program than their own interests, understanding the word in its lowest sense. The Portuguese are very good people, generally speaking. The farmers and villagers are very ignorant, without doubt, but they are laborious, and if the clergy had done their whole duty, they would be united to their parish priests and wholly devoted to the Church. Unhappily, too little attention, both in spirituals and temporals, has been given to a people naturally so well disposed. In spirituals, it is not so long ago that most of the clergy busied themselves in everything except the ministry. In the country, for example, the pastors exploited farms, and they were oftener seen at sales than in the sanctuary; in the cities it was the same thing, only in different ways. In fact, the Government, like the old French monarchy, had brought the clergy under the yoke. From this point of view, it was in Portugal as it was in Brazil under the Empire. The priests, it is true, had their civil status which will now be taken from them; the bishops sat by right in the Cortes. In Army and Navy, the Easter Communion was a duty, and at the holy season officers of both branches could be seen publicly fulfilling the obligation of the annual confession. On the other hand, there were not wanting priests who were Freemasons. The slavery was complete. To give a sermon or to sing a hymn before the Blest Sacrament a permit from the civil authorities was necessary, for which a fee was charged; without the consent of the same civil power, no one could be ordained to the priesthood. It is only too plain that in these conditions the formation of an influential body of men was impossible; and they have ended by being found wanting. That which falls had to fall for want of a support."

If the Portuguese Republic effects the separation of Church and State "as it was effected by the Brazilian Republic," says this ecclesiastic, that is, "leaving to the Church her full freedom of action without despoiling her as was done in France, one may say that in this sense, the change is for the better." But, as he continues—

"Manifestly, everything leads one to suppose that the Portuguese revolution is too clearly Masonic to effect the separation otherwise than it was done in France; but it will not be done offhand. At the outset, the Republicans now in power must endeavor to pass as upright people; they will not dare begin their career with an injustice so great. Those who are effecting this revolution, or who have effected it, if it is already effected, are no more than a handful of adventurers ready for anything. What is their intellectual worth? To judge of it, it suffices to read their manifesto, a string of adjectives, and to study one phrase 'beneficent liberty luminous in its virginal essence.' The whole manifesto would be a reflection on the intellectuality of the Haitians. On reading it one fancies that Portugal is the antechamber of Africa. Those adventurers will not regenerate their people and their country. If they have obtained control it is a proof that the Conservatives did not have a *man;* if they remain in power, it is a threefold proof that the Conservatives have not a *man.* So it was in France in 1789. The truth, harsh and plain, is that good people are not always brave people. If they are afraid, what are you going to accomplish with them? No scheme succeeds, nothing is done, without the sacrifice of comfort, goods, possibly of life. It is not in Portugal alone that the good people are afraid and the good leader lacks followers. The fall of Portugal is one more sign of the proximity, if not of the imminence, of the catastrophes that threaten us. After Portugal, Spain. After Spain, whose turn is it? I believe that we shall be called upon to contemplate frightful things. And the haste with which Freemasonry is preparing for them makes me believe that we shall not have long to wait. The coming year with its exposition in Rome will have attractions that find no place on the official program. The Lisbon plot is but an episode."

STRONG STATEMENTS FOR UNITY

THERE could scarcely be a more striking sign of the times in the religious world, as the Church papers view it, than the simultaneous action of two great church gatherings in receding from former positions of aloofness and declaring their readiness to treat with ancient rivals for church union. In Cincinnati the Protestant Episcopal Church Convention votes to invite a conference on Christian unity on a broad basis, recognizing that the propositions of the Lambeth Conference, held in London in 1908, are not generally acceptable to other Christian bodies, principally because that body insisted on the recognition of the historic episcopate as essential to Christian unity. The National Congregational Council held in Boston votes at the same time, by a singular coincidence, to advance to the very grounds that the above-named Church seems willing to vacate. They register their approval of the propositions for Christian unity of the Lambeth Conference, including the requirement for the recognition of the historic episcopate, and also vote in favor of reviving the negotiations with the Methodist Protestants and the United Brethren for organic union which were terminated for a time by the refusal of some Congregationalists to agree to a system of advisory district bishops. *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) adds:

> "The Council went further in this direction by voting in favor of the assumption by the moderator of the Council of representative and administrative functions for the whole Congregational body. The Congregationalists also adopted liturgical forms of service for use in the churches when desired. From those things it will be seen that the Protestant Episcopal and the Congregationalist bodies have come very close together, if indeed they have not come on to practically the same ground."

The Episcopal Convention, in passing a resolution providing for a conference, stipulates that it shall be "for the purpose of study and discussion, without power to legislate or adopt resolutions." Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York, fathered the movement, and, says *The Living Church* (Prot. Epis., Milwaukee), "won the unanimous support of the convention for it, as few men could have done." Toward the expense of this assembly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, a lay delegate to the Cincinnati convention, and an authority in the matter of mergers, is said to have contributed $100,000. The resolution thus states the attitude and purpose of the Church:

> "Your committee is of one mind. We believe that the time has now arrived when representatives of the whole family of Christ, led by the Holy Spirit, may be willing to come together for the consideration of questions of faith and order. We believe, further, that all Christian communions are in accord with us in our desire to lay aside self-will, and to put on the mind which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. . . . . .
>
> "With grief for our aloofness in the past, and for other faults of pride and self-sufficiency, which make for schism; with loyalty to the truth as we see it, and with respect for the convictions of those who differ from us; holding the belief that the beginnings of unity are to be found in the clear statement and full consideration of those things in which we differ, as well as of those things in which we are at one, we respectfully submit the following resolution:
>
> "*Whereas,* There is to-day among all Christian people a growing desire for the fulfilment of our Lord's prayer that all his disciples may be one, that the world may believe that God has sent him;
>
> "*Resolved,* The House of Bishops concurring, that a joint commission be appointed to bring about a conference for the consideration of questions touching faith and order, and that all Christian communions throughout the world which confess our Lord Jesus Christ as God and Savior be asked to unite with us in arranging for and conducting such a conference. The commission shall consist of seven bishops appointed by the chairman of the House of Bishops and seven presbyters, and seven laymen appointed by the president of the House of Deputies, and shall have power to add to its number and to fill any vacancies occurring before the next general convention."

The deliberations of the Congregationalists toward the same end were carried on simultaneously and without the knowledge that on that day the Episcopalians were debating the same point. The Boston resolution reads:

> "*Whereas,* The last Lambeth Conference of the Bishops of the Anglican Communion, which was held in London in 1908, lifted up the ideal of church unity in these words: 'We must set before us the Church of Christ as he would have it, one spirit and one body, enriched with all those elements of divine truth which the separated communities of Christians now emphasize separately, strengthened by the interaction of all the gifts and graces which our divisions now hold asunder, filled with all the fulness of God.
>
> "'We dare not, in the name of peace, barter away those precious things of which we have been made stewards. Neither can we wish others to be unfaithful to trusts which they hold no less sacred. We must fix our eyes on the Church of the future, which is to be adorned with all the precious things, both theirs and ours. We must constantly desire not compromise but comprehension, not uniformity but unity.'
>
> "And, whereas, the Anglican Bishops further recommend that for this end conferences of ministers and laymen of different Christian bodies be held to promote a better mutual understanding; and we, on our part, would seek, as much as lieth in us, for the unity and peace of the whole household of faith; and, forgetting not that our forefathers, whose orderly ministry is our inheritance, were not willingly separatists, we would loyally contribute the precious things, of which as Congregationalists we are stewards, to the Church of the future; therefore this Council would put on record its appreciation of the spirit and its concurrence in the purpose of this expression of the Lambeth Conference; and voice its earnest hope for closer fellowship with the Episcopal Church in Christian work and worship."

The Protestant Episcopal Convention "further showed its trend toward breadth and fraternity with other churches," says *The Watchman,* by voting down the proposition to change the name to "The Catholic Church of America." The Convention indorsed healing of the sick by prayer, or the Emmanuel movement, and the establishment of parochial schools. It is generally recognized that the Protestant Episcopal Convention and the meeting of the National Congregational Council of 1910 are the most important and significant meetings in the history of those bodies, and the most prominent and significant features in both bodies were the movements toward Christian unity.

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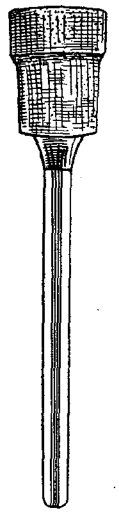
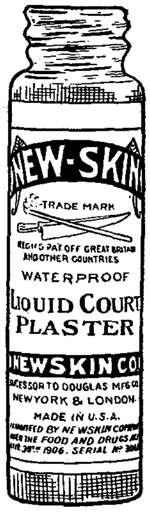


SANITARY GLASS ROD



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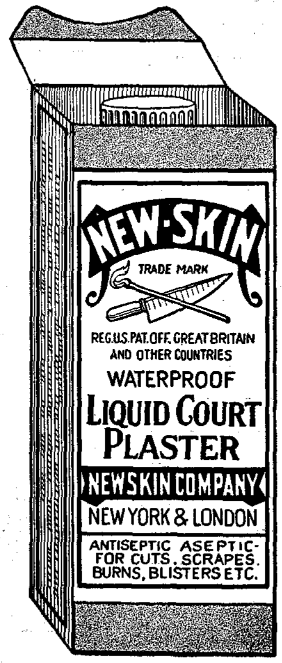

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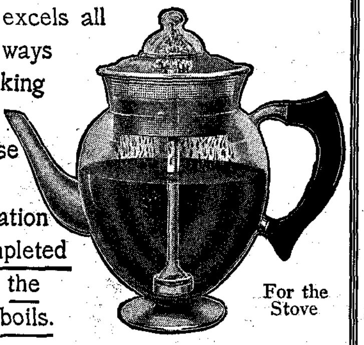

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Coffee made in it is easily known by its delicious aroma, fine flavor and the absence of the bitter taste caused by boiling.

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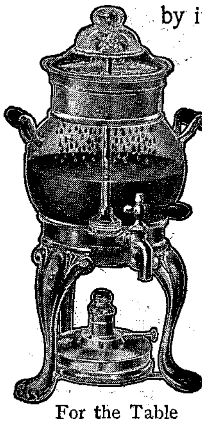
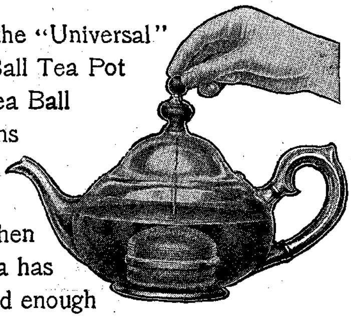


For the Table

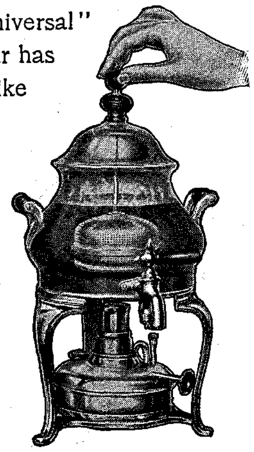
EVERY woman knows Tea leaves should not steep too long, that Tea Balls are drippy and inconvenient.

In the "Universal" Tea Ball Tea Pot the Tea Ball remains in the Pot, and when the tea has steeped enough is raised from the water and suspended above it, inside the cover. The last cup is the same as the first, and every cup Perfect Tea.



THE "Universal" Samovar has a Tea Ball (like the pot above) also a lamp that boils the water in seven minutes, and a faucet to pour from.

For Afternoon Teas or Tea at any time!



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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bangs, Mary Rogers. Jeanne D'Arc, the Maid of France. Pp. 351. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

This life of Jeanne D'Arc is related with simplicity and sincerity. Directness of method makes it convincing. Miss Bangs has absorbed her historical material so successfully that the story seems almost like an account of an eye-witness. There is no religious discussion, no argument for or against the miracle, simply a vivid description of Jeanne's life from her birth to her martyrdom, told in a style suitable even for the young, and particularly attractive because it goes to the point and avoids side issues. The account of the Maid's childhood is touching. The sweet nature of the little girl, her unusual devotion to the Church, and her self-sacrificing spirit are made real. We find no testimony other than to her purity, endurance, and firm belief in her mission. There are no new facts, but they are told dramatically and with power, especially in the scenes before her persecutors.

Barrie, J. M. Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens. Drawings by Arthur Rackham. 12mo, pp. 126. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Bracq, Jean Charlemagne. France Under the Republic. 8vo, pp. 376. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

There is a familiar illustration in our logic books of a fallacy of which we need not give the technical name. It was said that whenever a ship entered the harbor of St. Kitts the ill-omened vessel brought catarrh to all the inhabitants. *Post hoc* therefore *propter hoc* was the general opinion. Investigation, however, proved that no ship could enter the port excepting by a certain wind, which was raw and inclement and caused universal, or very general colds. It is always dangerous to argue that a change from one form of government to another is the actual cause of the progress and social amelioration which in process of time succeeds to it. We do not say that this is by any means the argument of Professor Bracq. But he does sometimes seem to imply that France under Napoleon III. suffered from the fact that the people were governed by an empire and not by a republic. It is the men who rule and not the form of the constitution that determines the progress, safety, and happiness of the people. Social, intellectual, and moral advancement are independent of régimes. But the main position taken by the Professor is that France is not in a state of decline but of development. We think that he amply proves his point. When Max Nordau, who is mistakenly looked upon as a pessimist, was asked: "Is France declining?" he answered: "There are certain social groups and classes which are absolutely declining. But this is fortunate for the country. France itself is rapidly progressing, and is at present passing through one of the most brilliant periods of its history. Morally and intellectually, France stands in the forefront among civilized nations."

All who love and admire France and appreciate French literature, art, and political genius, will be delighted with this well-written and carefully argued treatise. It is readable from cover to cover, and is the result of wide research as well as of personal experience. No blemish is glossed over or failing passed by in this successful attempt "to gage the great political experiment of France during the last four decades, and to make an inventory of the constructive and reformatory work of the Republic."

Brown, Katharine Holland. White Roses. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.20 net.

Caravaners. By the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Pp. 389. Illustrated by Arthur Little. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Baron Ottringel had been married twenty-five years; at least, it was that long since his first marriage, so he invites his second wife, Edelgard, to help celebrate *his* silver wedding, since what was his should be *hers* also. They finally join a caravan party to tour the English countryside, and the author describes the delights and drawbacks of the trip with delicious humor. The Baron tells the story himself in papers which, "with certain omissions," he purposes reading to his friends the following winter. Every page is a revelation of the colossal conceit of the self-satisfied German, who believes that man is born to be waited on and that his wife should ask no greater privilege than such service. All the other characters are used as foils for the braggart Baron. The descriptions of his failure to comprehend the Englishman's point of view, and his pompous posing, on every occasion, are so vividly graphic that the reader finds little fault with the monotony of the theme.

Carreno, Luis. Stories of the Spanish Artists. 8vo, pp. 309. New York: Duffield and Company. $3 net.

The character of Spanish painting is quite unique and originated in the fact that Spain was a Roman-Catholic country, its monarchy a Roman-Catholic champion and propaganda, its politics, its arts, and its industry, controlled by the "familiars" of the Holy Inquisition. The Spanish temperament in art is accordingly literal and cruel. Torture, the torture of Christ on the cross and of the martyrs, is a congenial subject to the Spanish artist. He loves gloom in religion, and he paints as if Torquemada were at his elbow. Thus the inquisition appointed a "Familiar," under a commission, to take particular care to visit and inspect all paintings of sacred subjects which may stand in shops, and public places; if he find anything to object to in them, he is to take the picture before the "Lords of the Inquisition." The penalty for making "immodest paintings" was excommunication and exile. A painter of Cordova was imprisoned for painting the Virgin in a flowered petticoat, "and the sculptor Torrigiano died in the cells of the Inquisition for having broken, in a gust of passion, one of his own statues of the Virgin and child."

Yet Murillo and Velasquez, under the inspiration of Flanders and Italy, eluded the fate of Torrigiano, the one by his sweetness, the other by his masterly grace and power in portraiture, which made him the protected favorite of royalty. How else could he have survived the exhibition of his "Venus and the Mirror," now in the London National Gallery? The most characteristic Spanish painter is, perhaps, Ribera, who landed in

(*Continued on page* 868)

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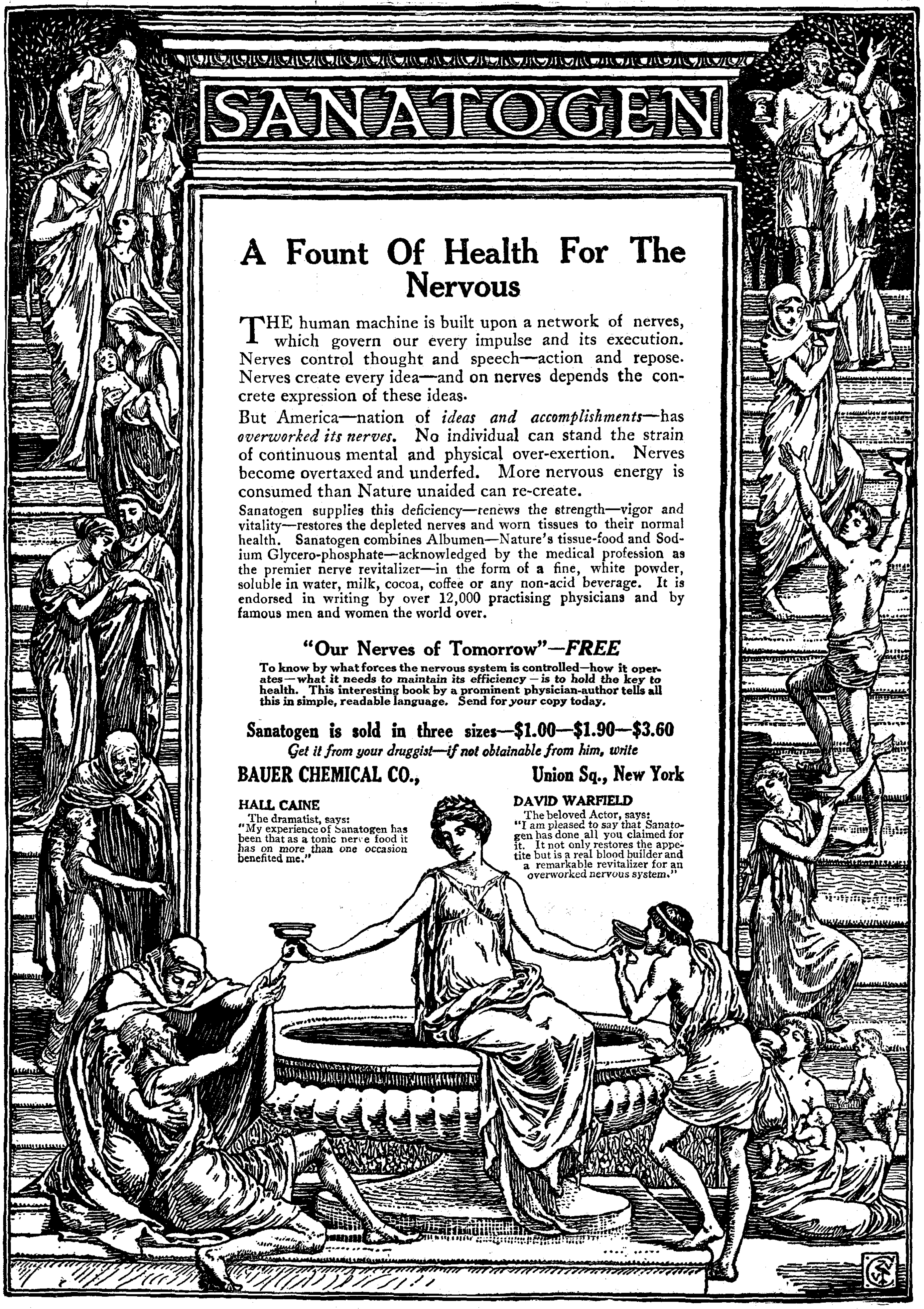

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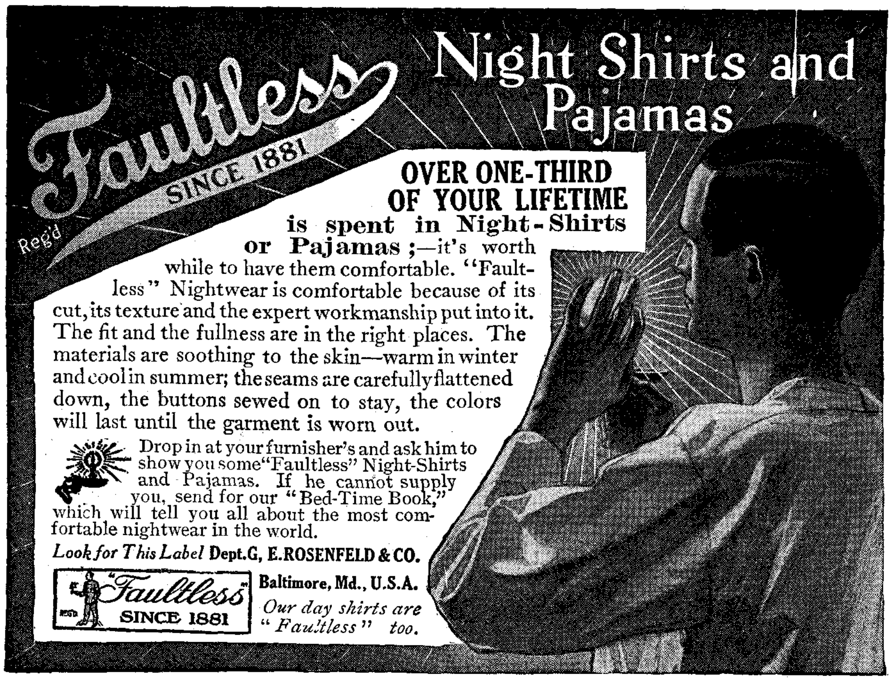

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Our day shirts are "Faultless" too.

(Continued from page 866.)

Naples without a penny, gained the favor of the Viceroy, Don Pedro Giron, Duke of Osuna, who, delighted with his work and his pleasant address, appointed him Court painter with a liberal allowance. This painter loved especially to depict subjects of horror. All visitors to the Prado Gallery, at Madrid, will remember his best-known picture, "St. Bartholomew Flayed Alive." As Mr. Carreno says, it is "a masterpiece of horror, too frightful to be remembered without a shudder." So with his "Ixion on the Wheel." But Ribera sometimes painted pleasant subjects and portraits.

The work before us is beautifully illustrated, and contains lives of fifteen Spanish masters up to Goya. It is well written and interesting, and to those who may be induced to think that Italy is the whole world of religious art, it will reveal a new field of artistic achievement of a high and original order.

Comyn, D. C. E. Service and Sport in the Sudan. 8vo, pp. 331. New York: John Lane Co. $4.

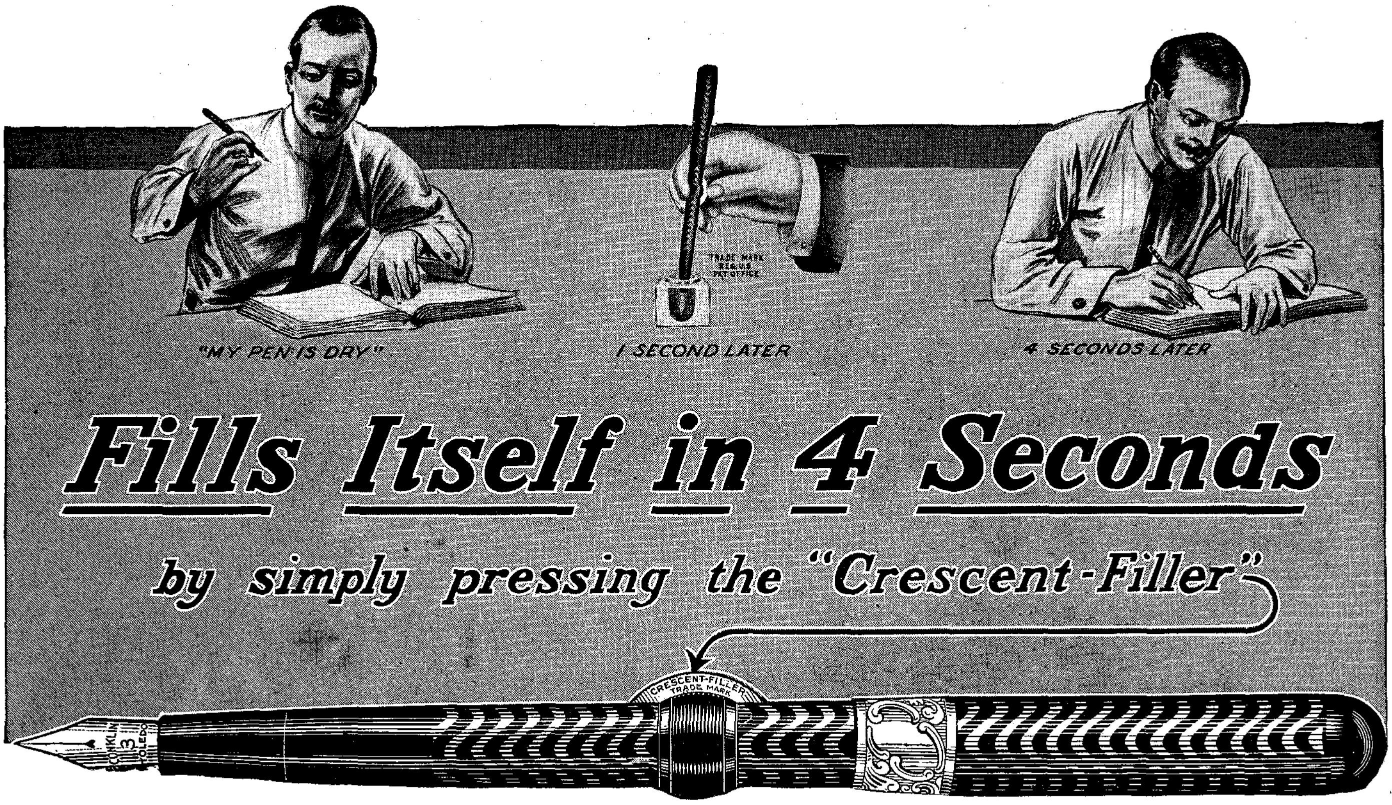
The British army in Egypt is made up by volunteers from the various regiments in England, and the present writer originally belonged to the Highland Black Watch Corps. There are three distinct services in the Egyptian army. The military life in Cairo is that of any home barrack experience. There is the usual round of balls, parties, polo, and at the end of nine months' service follows three months' leave. The second scene of city service is at Khartum. Hours of duty are from 9 to 2, the rest of the day is that of a well-managed club, and almost repeats that of Cairo. Then there are outsiders—those who live in the districts on the Nile south of Khartum, and those who live further still from European civilization. This kind of service in Egypt, by preference his own, is thus described by this lively author:

"Officers' houses are, as a rule, a couple of native *tukh* (huts), but, as two-thirds of their time is employed in patrolling the country, this does not concern them much. If a servant sickens, they must nurse him and replace him as best they can with a savage from some village. They live on tinned food, chickens, boiled or roast—the third-class mughi of the Indian dakh bungalow—or whatever they can shoot for the pot or the cook of the moment is able to improvise. They draw upon their imagination, and call a piece of maltreated dough bread. If they sicken, they have recourse to their bundle of medicines or native remedies, and, as a last resort, send a message to headquarters to ask the medico's advice."

This was the writer's sphere of military duty in Egypt. He shot big game, he assisted at the execution of a Mahdi (a Mahdi or Messiah crops up every year in the Sudan), he saw new countries and people. He learned to administer large districts. He did what it is the ambition of adventurous travelers to do—explored blank places on the map, and became an F.R.G.S.

This book of travels is a record of the personal experiences and personal adventures of a soldier and a sportsman who took the trouble to learn the language of the people among whom he patrolled, and incidentally, hunted game of all kinds. The style in which the author writes is direct and sprightly. He conveys much information about a little-known state of life, and his

(Continued on page 870)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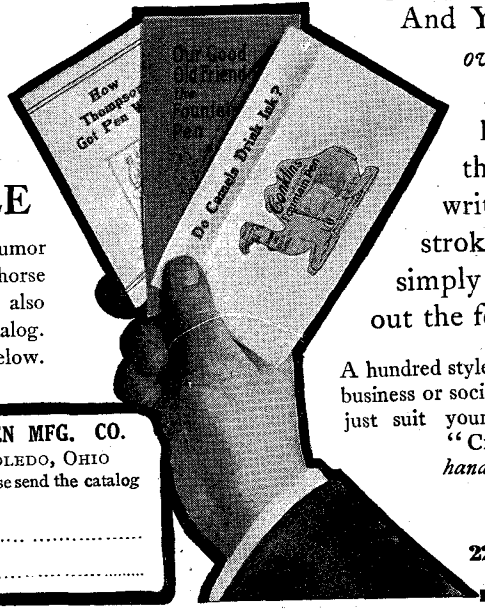
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This Hot Water Bottle is Guaranteed Five Years

Made of pliant metal, heavily plated. Will not rust. Patented seams make bursting impossible. Comes with two covers—one of asbestos fibre and the other of specially woven Canton flannel. Has no disagreeable odor. Always sanitary and is easily cleaned.

Stays Hot All Night.

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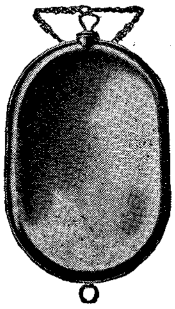

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To Druggists: Be prepared to supply the demand for this widely advertised household article. Write for special wholesale price list.

(*Continued from page* 868.)

beautiful maps and illustrations add clearness and vividness to his story.

Cooper, James Fenimore. The Last of the Mohicans; or, A Narrative of 1757. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 523. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

Corbin, John. Husband, and The Forbidden Guests. Two Plays. 12mo, pp. 271. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Crook, William H. Through Five Administrations. 8vo, pp. 478. New York: Harper & Brothers. 80 cents net.

The last fifty years of United States history have furnished material for a deluge of books which is almost bewildering. While the Court and Parliament life of France, England, and Germany during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is only in our time receiving detailed and authentic treatment from the historian, the administrations of Lincoln and his four successors, as well as of the leading men who surrounded them, have been written over, and discust in magazine or book publications to an almost exhaustive degree. Everything has been brought to light; documents, portraits, local scenes have been reproduced, and every intelligent man knows American history, even the part which his contemporaries have figured in—which is often least known of those who see only the smoke of the battle—as perhaps no other nation of the same period is understood; for instance, the politics of Bismarck or Francis Joseph, or the achievement of Gambetta and Cavour. It is, therefore, remarkable to note that in these reminiscences of Colonel Crook there is absolutely something fresh and new. In 1864, the colonel was appointed bodyguard to Lincoln, and immediately took a situation behind the scenes. And it is from behind the scenes that he introduces the reader to a series of incidents which are not to be found in the ordinary lives of President Lincoln. Thus, for instance, Lincoln's foreboding of assassination was communicated to Crook alone, by the President. "I am the only person to whom the President made such a statement," says this author. There is something pathetic in the incident of the President's driving out with his wife on the afternoon of the fatal 14th when he talked with her of the future, when his term would be over. He seemed eager for rest and peace.

While naturally the first part of this book is most important, the remainder is of extreme value and interest, and as containing the reminiscences of a man who can tell a story well, who is sympathetic and appreciative, as well as a keen judge of character. These pages must rank high as precious memoirs of an exceedingly eventful period. The illustrations are out of the common, and have a certain documentary distinction.

Cust, Robert H. Hobart. The Life of Benvenuto Cellini. A New Version. Two volumes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 390, 533. New York: Macmillan Co. $9 net.

Danby, Frank. Let the Roof Fall In. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 406. New York: Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Davidson, Edith B. The Bunnikins-Bunnies in Europe. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 62. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

De Windt, Harry. Through Savage Europe. 8vo, pp. 300. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott. $1.50.

This is a new and popular edition of a very popular book of travel through the Balkan States and European Russia. The one hundred illustrations are good, and the author writes with the ease and dash of a special correspondent, in which capacity *The Westminster Gazette* sent him on his journey. He begins with the picturesque little kingdom of Montenegro, and finds the men and women of the "Black Mountain" as superstitious as and far more picturesque than Indians. He pays a visit to Ragusa, an inland town, passes on to Belgrade, and gives an account of Servian rulers and the tragic incidents which stained the succession to the throne. Plevna and the Shipka Pass furnish matter for some very good paragraphs, and three chapters are devoted to the "Red Flag in Russia." While the epithet "savage" is a little too sensational to apply to a region where architecture and the arts of life have reached so much perfection, its use in this volume is good and catchy journalism, and those who wish to see a clever summary of events which have been for the past few years filling the newspapers, and a description of the theater in which they took place, will find "Through Savage Europe" an instructive and entertaining work. We would particularly emphasize the perfection of photographic illustrations and the clearness and boldness of the letterpress print.

Doane, Rennie W. Insects and Disease. A Popular Account of the Way in Which Insects may Spread or Cause some of our Common Diseases. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 227. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Ellis, Mrs. Havelock. Three Modern Seers—James Hinton, Nietzsche, Edward Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 227. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25 net.

Favorite Fairy Tales. The Childhood Choice of Representative Men and Women. Illustrated by Peter Newell. 8vo, pp. 354. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Gilder, Richard Watson. Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship. 28 full-page illustrations from photographs. Tall 12mo, pp. 250. New York: The Century Co. $1.80 net; postage 12 cents.

Friends of both Grover Cleveland and of the late editor of *The Century Magazine* will peruse this book with interest, for it is almost as much a revelation of the writer (and of Joe Jefferson) as of his subject. The loving admiration with which Mr. Gilder regarded Mr. Cleveland is exprest with warm yet stately phrase in the poem which introduces the book, and this keynote is not lost to the end. The things written about are mostly trivial. Mr. Gilder adds little to the materials for a serious biography or for the use of a historian of the period; but sketches the man behind the office—the kindly husband and father, the earnest citizen, the "inveterate fisherman," the faithful friend. About such a book a reviewer finds little to say, nor would the public in general care to listen to him in what he might say.

Gillmore, Inez Haynes. Phoebe and Ernest. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. Vol. V. 8vo, cloth. pp. 672. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan Co. $5.

This fifth volume of Dr. Maitland's revision of Grove's Dictionary brings to a conclusion this standard work in an eminently satisfactory manner. The series has general acceptance as the best thing of its kind in existence, at any rate in English; and the present volume sustains to the end this reputation for authenticity and excellence. Nearly two hundred contributors, in all, have collaborated, and among them are found the

(*Continued on page* 874)

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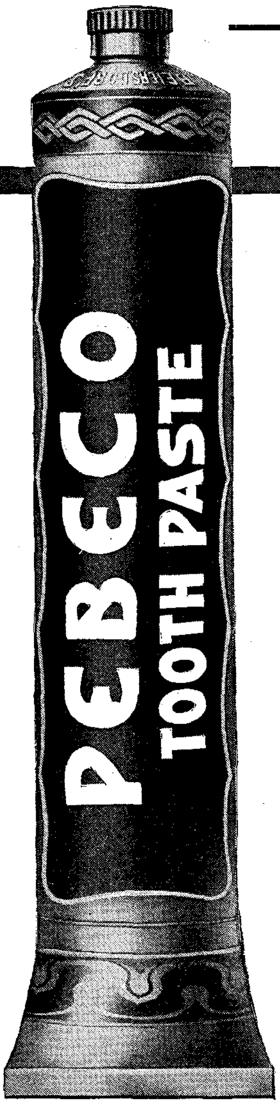

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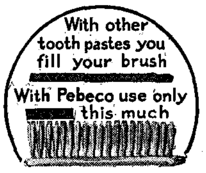
With other tooth pastes you fill your brush
With Pebeco use only this much

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PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Enough for ten days' use sent prepaid—also our ACID-TEST PAPERS, which enable you to diagnose your own mouth condition, and demonstrate scientifically that Pebeco is an unfailing corrective of abnormal acid conditions. May we have your address?

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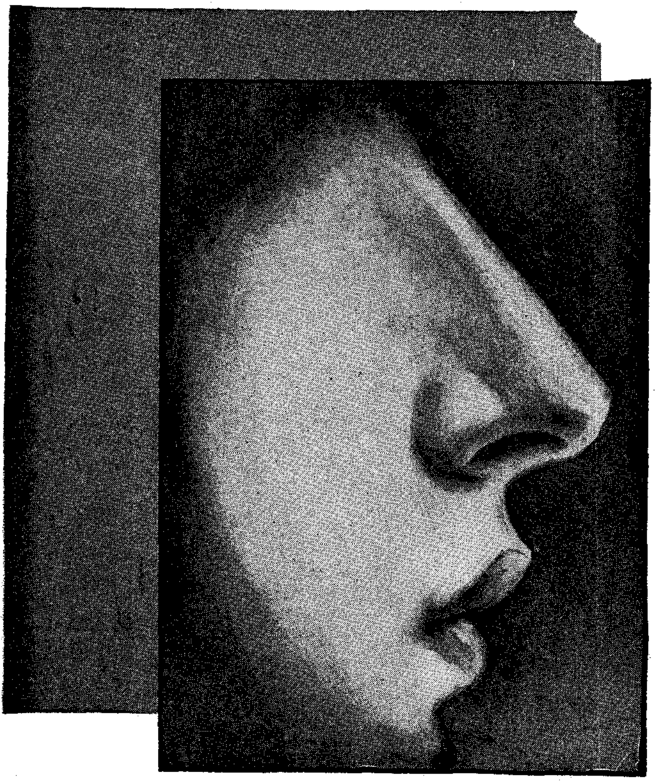

The blood supply of the nose is comparatively poor, therefore does not keep the pores open as they should be.

The No

How to rec

Complexions, otherwise flawless, are ofte
The blood supply of the nose is comparati
pores open as they should be. They clog

Begin tonight to use this treatment.

Wring a wash cloth from very hot water and
When the heat has expanded the pores rub in good la
Then rinse thoroughly in cooler water, then in cold wate

Woodbury's Facial Soap cleanses the pores and
treatment with Woodbury's gradually reduces the en
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Every form of bad skin has a definite cause, and in almost every instance this *cause can be removed.* Skin specialists today are proving that what were formerly considered necessary evils, are now *wholly unnecessary.*

Enlarged pores, rough and spotted skins, red nose, itching skin, sallowness, blackheads and pimples, dandruff, which is an unnatural condition of your scalp, all have definite causes, and these causes can be removed.

On the wrapper around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap, the reasons for each skin trouble are given and proper treatment to relieve it.

In cases of acute trouble, we would advise seeing your general physician or a skin specialist.

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Around each cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap we are now putting the 12 page wrapper which explains how to keep the skin in perfect health, the causes of all skin troubles, and how to relieve them.

Send in your additional order for the Woodbury preparations on this coupon.

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Your Name........................
Address........................
City........................
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; Pores

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by conspicuous nose pores.
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:ct dirt and become enlarged.

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stimulant. As new skin forms, this
res, making them practically incon-
your cheeks.

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lies what is exhausted from the skin,
ıve and thus perfectly healthy, gives
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'5c a cake. No one hesitates at the
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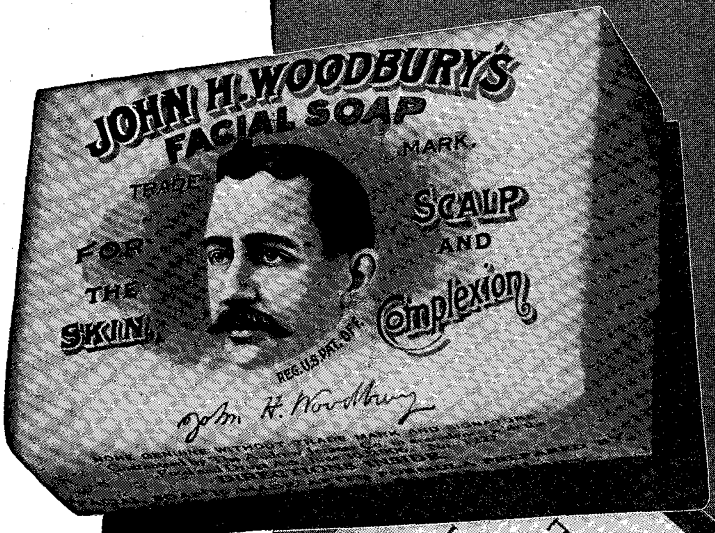

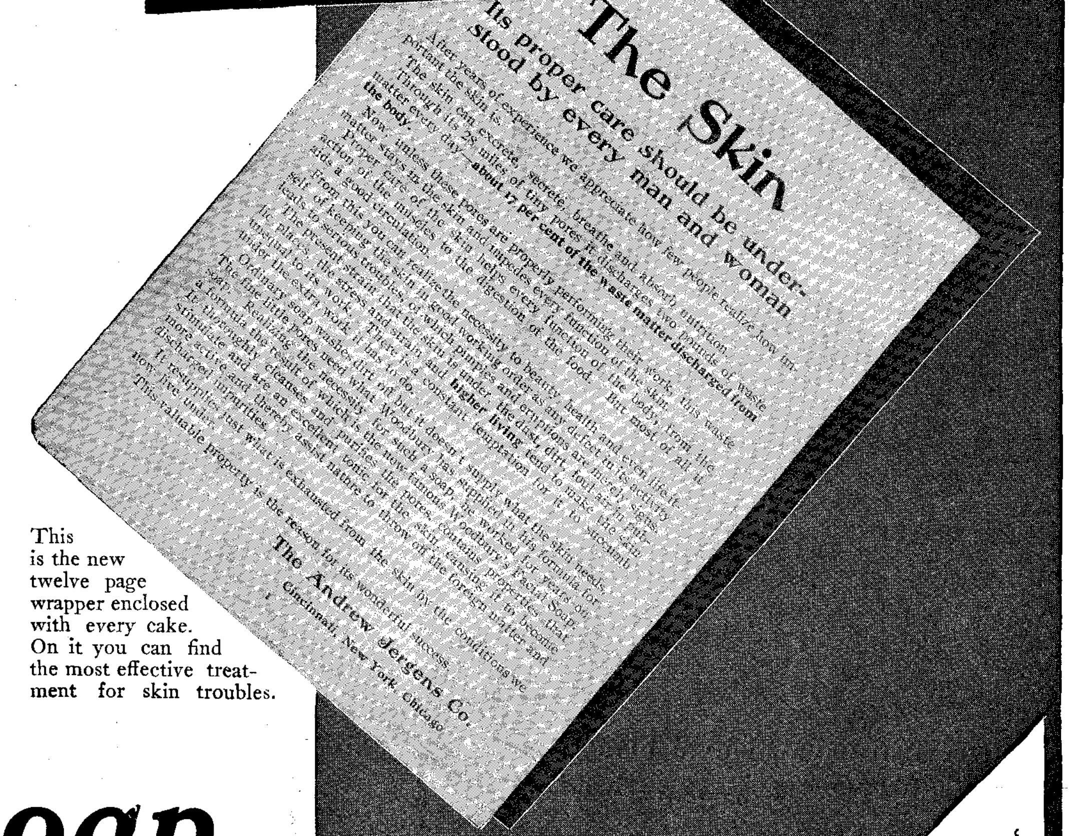

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Its proper care should be understood by every man and woman

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This is the new twelve page wrapper enclosed with every cake. On it you can find the most effective treatment for skin troubles.

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Mail this Coupon for Samples

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I enclose four cents in stamps for a sample cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Or, ten cents in stamps for a sample of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Woodbury's Facial Cream and Woodbury's Facial Powder.

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To Quickly stop the smart, to heal cuts or scraped skin in a day, You should use

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Men who shave at home are fast learning that this standard toilet cream is just what they require to keep their faces in a comfortable, healthy condition.—Ready to use, quickly applied without effort, and always sure to stop the sting, to soothe and heal the tender, irritated surface. It keeps the skin soft and smooth, ready for the next day's shave.

Hinds Honey and Almond Cream is not sticky or greasy, and positively will not grow hair. It is antiseptic, highly refined, and entirely harmless. Unequalled for chapping, windburn and sunburn.

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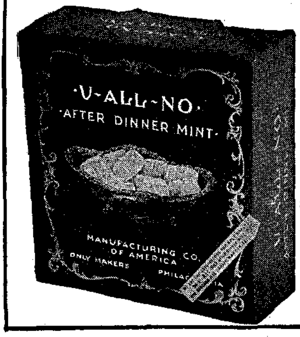


A delicious confection for all occasions. Delicately flavored; pure, fresh.

Sold in air-tight tins by grocers, confectioners and druggists. If not at your dealers send 10c for a box.

MANUFACTURING CO. OF AMERICA, 439 NORTH 12TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

(*Continued from page* 870.)

foremost critics and historians of music in both Great Britain and America. This volume proceeds from T to the end of the alphabet, and thus includes such important subjects as Tone, Tonic Sol Fa, Touch, Variations, Violin, Viola, etc., Waltz, Welsh Music, Wind Band, and others; and extensive biographies of Tschaikowsky, Thomas, Verdi, Viotti, Vogler, Wagner, von Weber, Wolf, and others of less prominence, accompanied by interesting portraits.

Harben, Will N. Dixie Hart. Pp. 340. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Howells, in an article on Will Harben in *The North American Review*, calls him the best of the national American localists. In Dixie Hart, Mr. Harben has more plot than usual. He has portrayed homely life in Georgia in his human and entertaining style. Fun, pathos, and the profanity common to the region, give the story much local color.

Dixie is a lovable, resolute young lady, who runs her farm single-handed to support a blind mother and invalid aunt; but she has a faithful friend in "Alfred" next door, who has troubles of his own in the shape of a wife who still mourns her first husband, and insists on supporting his parents. A stepfather-in-law is a decidedly new type, and old "Wrinkle" is a mischievous old rascal. There is the usual unscrupulous, rich landlord and the villain who drinks, to cause countless complications before they "lived happy ever after," but circumstances finally smooth the way for Dixie and Alfred.

Hoover, Bessie R. Opal. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.20 net.

Howe, Julia Ward. Original Poems and Other Verse. Set to Music as Songs. Pp. 26. Boston: Boston Music Co. $1.50.

Hudson, William Henry. An Introduction to the Study of Literature. 12mo, pp. 432. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Jones, S. Carleton. Out of Drowning Valley. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Kleiser, Grenville. How to Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Manner. 8vo, pp. 388. How to Argue and Win. 8vo, pp. 310. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company. Each, $1.25 net.

These two books of Mr. Kleiser's seem to be based on the dictum of Aristotle with regard to the art of persuasion. When the Greek philosopher was asked what was the first thing in oratory: "Action," he replied. "What is the second requisite?" his inquirers continued. "Action," was the answer. "And the third?" "Action," said the great teacher. "Action" has been interpreted in many ways. Some say it is delivery—an inadequate definition. The word the Stagyrite used means "doing." Mr. Kleiser undertakes to teach this thing—in short, how to do it. He points out to men how to employ their personality in forcing their convictions on other men. In other words, he teaches self-confidence. Both of these works are in the same line, and they will both introduce young men to a course of training enabling them to conciliate, persuade, and enlist the attention—either of an audience or an individual. Want of confidence is often the result either of ignorance or cowardice. Mr. Kleiser teaches a young man how to correct both faults. In commerce, politics, and legal disputation, it is the man who not only knows he is right but has the courage of his convictions that prevails. We recommend these little treatises to those who would truly study the method of persuasion which is not based on intellectual knowledge nor moral conviction alone, but also on skill in action, in successfully and readily applying such acquisitions in practical work.

Knight, S. S. Human Life. 12mo, pp. 199. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Law, Frederick Houk. Sister Clementia. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

Lawrence, T. J. The Principles of International Law. 8vo, pp. 745. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Lowry, Edith B. Confidences: Talks With a Young Girl Concerning Herself. 16mo, pp. 94. Chicago: Forbes & Co. 50 cents.

McCarthy, Denis A. Voices from Erin and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 132. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

Miller, Alice Duer. The Blue Arch. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

Mott, F. W. The Brain and the Voice in Speech and Song. 16mo, pp. 110. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Murat, The Princess Caroline. My Memoirs. 8vo, pp. 344. London: Eveleigh Nash. $3.50.

Princess Caroline was American-born; her father, Prince Napoleon Lucien Charles, being in exile at her birth at Bordentown, in 1833. She gives us a picture of the Murat house in New Jersey, after a painting of her own. There were many of these French exiles in our "Land of the Free," in those days. King Joseph of Spain found a refuge in the neighborhood of the Murat house, and a beautiful refuge it was, this Point Breeze of which the Princess writes:

> "Point Breeze was indeed lovely, and the estate one of the finest in the country, extending, as it did, on both sides of the high-road from Bordentown to Trenton. As I look back, an old woman, through this long vista of years, it seems as if I had seen nothing on this side of the Atlantic that can in any way compare with Point Breeze, and the remembered scenes of my childhood."

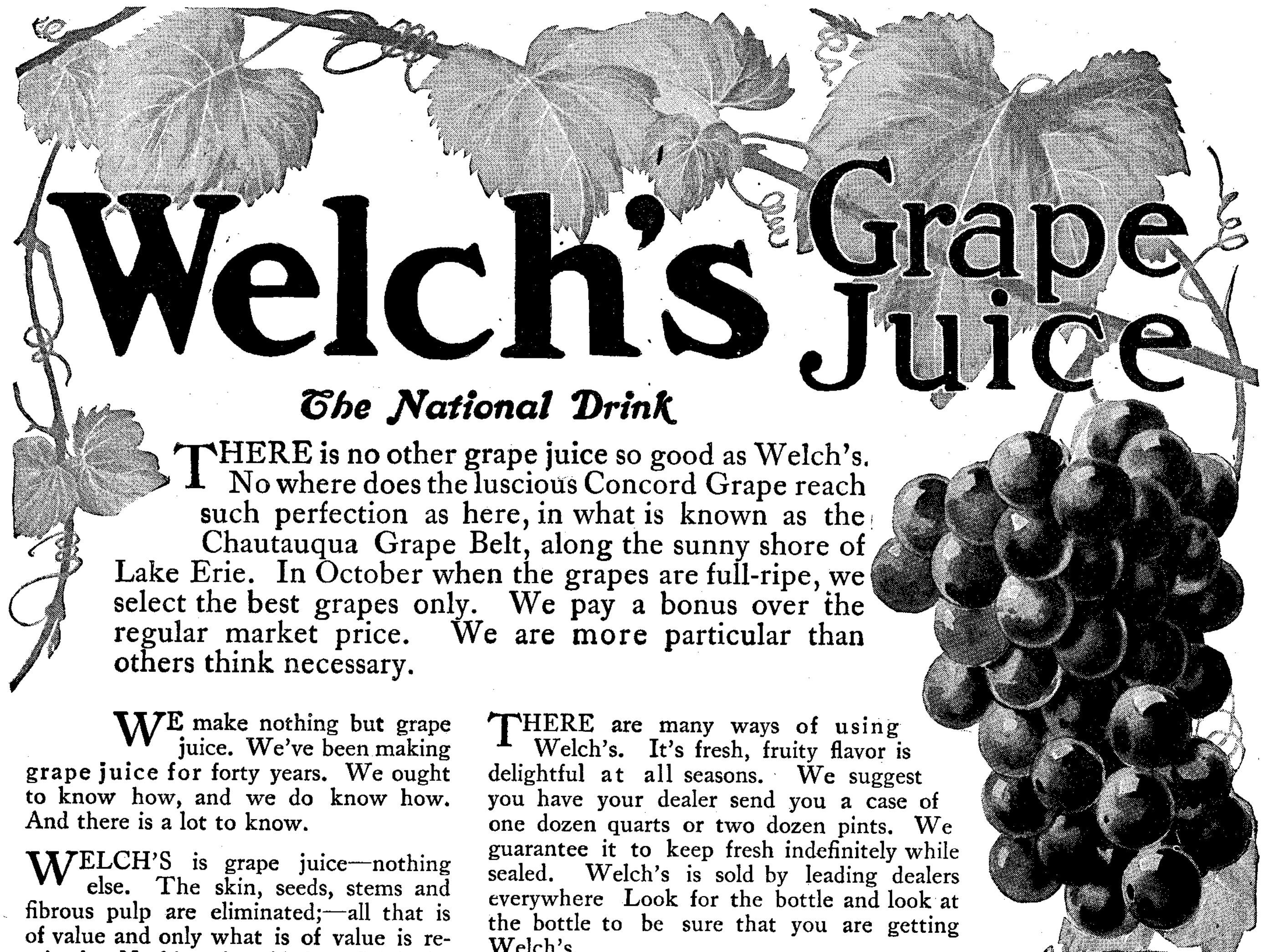
The scenes of her childhood were peopled by the characters she thus describes:

> "Among persons familiar to my early recollections, Billy Vanderbilt stands prominent; a tall, slim, shy, sandy-haired youth, as I knew him—and I must not forget an old Commodore—Commodore Stewart."

She remembered also Mr. Edwin Stevens' peach orchard, and the "Peach Dance" where she was "Queen of the Fête." But her American days were suddenly put a stop to by the downfall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, when she was in her fifteenth year, and then her life in Paris began. Murat was a name to conjure with in Napoleonic circles. Had not Napoleon declared on one occasion: "Murat is the bravest man in the world"? But Murat was not at Waterloo owing to a temporary estrangement from his chief who, in the heat of the battle, exclaimed: "Ah! had I my faithful Murat with me the day would not be lost." Such, at least, is the story of his daughter.

Her life in Paris is described by her in detail, and the romance of court, false or real, makes up much of her somewhat desultory record. She does not appear to have much admired Eugénie de Montijo, Countess of Teba, admitting, however, that she "was certainly beautiful," and no one was surprized at what she styles "the caprice of the Emperor." Then follows an odd story of Empress Eugénie at the time of her arrival in Paris. "She had," we read, "her hair absolutely short." Of this deficiency "gossip gave a good many different accounts," of which the strangest is that given by the Princess Murat. The Empress "had been

(*Continued on page* 876.)



Welch's Grape Juice

The National Drink

THERE is no other grape juice so good as Welch's. No where does the luscious Concord Grape reach such perfection as here, in what is known as the Chautauqua Grape Belt, along the sunny shore of Lake Erie. In October when the grapes are full-ripe, we select the best grapes only. We pay a bonus over the regular market price. We are more particular than others think necessary.

WE make nothing but grape juice. We've been making grape juice for forty years. We ought to know how, and we do know how. And there is a lot to know.

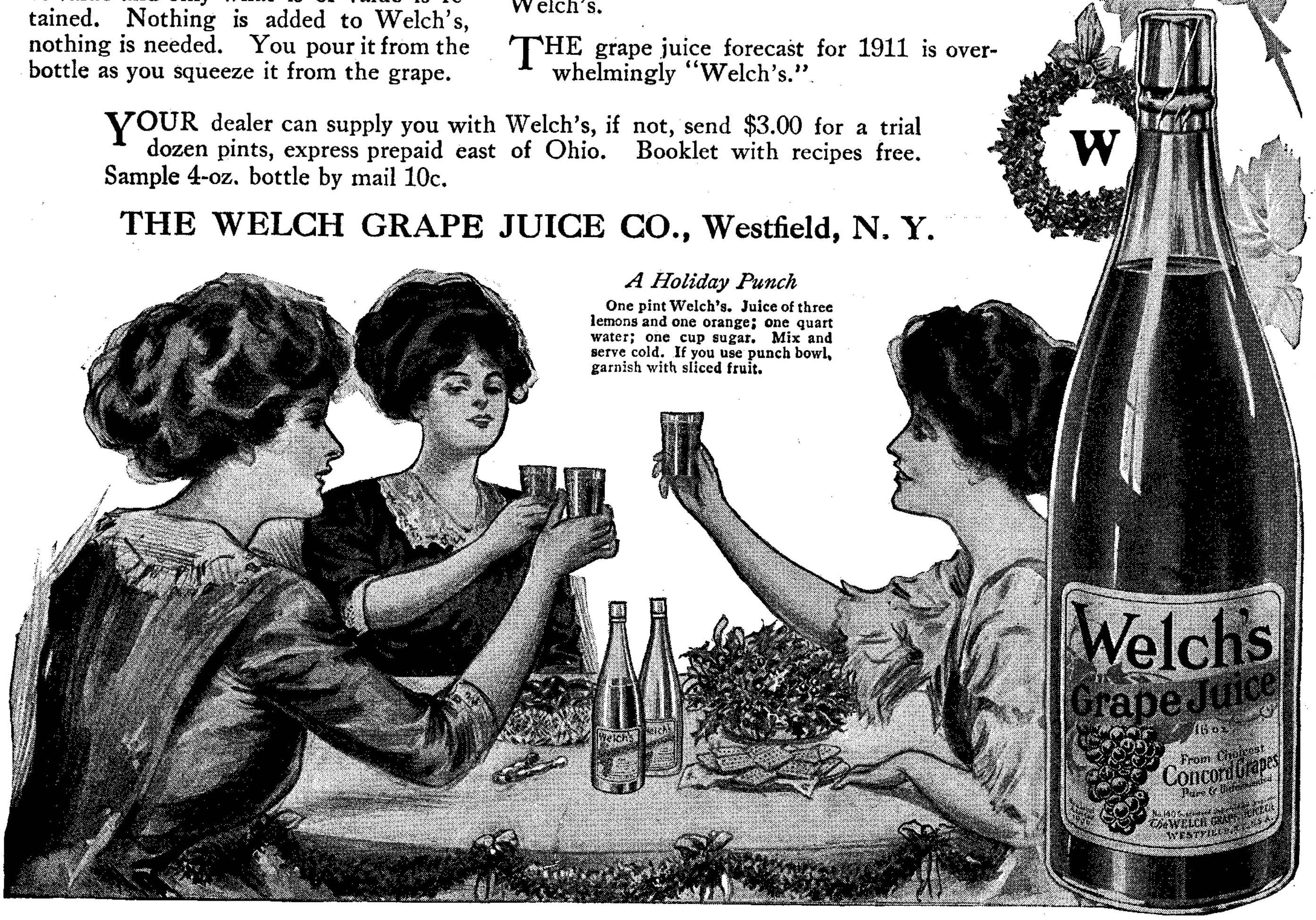
WELCH'S is grape juice—nothing else. The skin, seeds, stems and fibrous pulp are eliminated;—all that is of value and only what is of value is retained. Nothing is added to Welch's, nothing is needed. You pour it from the bottle as you squeeze it from the grape.

THERE are many ways of using Welch's. It's fresh, fruity flavor is delightful at all seasons. We suggest you have your dealer send you a case of one dozen quarts or two dozen pints. We guarantee it to keep fresh indefinitely while sealed. Welch's is sold by leading dealers everywhere Look for the bottle and look at the bottle to be sure that you are getting Welch's.

THE grape juice forecast for 1911 is overwhelmingly "Welch's."

YOUR dealer can supply you with Welch's, if not, send $3.00 for a trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Ohio. Booklet with recipes free. Sample 4-oz. bottle by mail 10c.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., Westfield, N. Y.



A Holiday Punch

One pint Welch's. Juice of three lemons and one orange; one quart water; one cup sugar. Mix and serve cold. If you use punch bowl, garnish with sliced fruit.

JOHNSON'S
SHAVING CREAM
SOAP
Johnson & Johnson
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. U.S.A.

Baltimore, Md.

I have ceased to get excited or enthusiastic about any new things, but I must express my joy and greatest satisfaction in the use of Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap. With it, shaving is a refreshing and luxurious performance and is as far superior to previously known shaving soaps as the automobile is to the horse-car. The lather does not dry on the face; it speedily softens the beard and leaves a cool sense of comfort after the shave.

Louis N. Hirshberg, No. 2439 Woodbrook Ave.

The above testimonial is one of the tens of thousands, unsolicited, we have received from ordinary business men. We have thousands of such that came from physicians, lawyers, politicians, men of science and other professions.

The Lather's the thing

JOHNSON'S

Shaving Cream Soap

brushes up instantly and luxuriously; softens the toughest beard without mussy finger rubbing; doesn't dry, smart nor irritate; leaves the face smooth and comfortable, requiring no emollient after the shave.

It is put up in a hermetically sealed germ-proof collapsible tube containing 150 shaves—one-sixth of a cent a shave.

Every Druggist Sells It. Price 25c

Send us name and address with 2c. stamp for 20-shave trial tube.

Johnson & Johnson

Dept. 4-Z, New Brunswick, N. J.

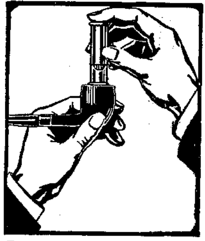
Pipe Smokers of America!

England Sends You Another Discovery—More Vital, More Important Than Any Since Sir Walter Raleigh First Learned of Tobacco—It Adds to Economy, Convenience and Health—It Means a BETTER Smoke. England's Wise Pipe Smokers Taken by Storm!

Baron's Pipe Filler

revolutionizes pipe smoking—makes an entirely new thing of it—makes *every* pipe-smoke better than the one *best* smoke you ever had in your life.

Here's the idea—you can see for yourself without buying it or trying it that Baron's Pipe Filler *multiplies* your pipe-zest and gives a "great" smoke *every time.*


Loading a "cartridge" of tobacco into your pipe for a cool—sweet—free burning—free drawing *delicious* smoke.

Tobacco Burns Lengthwise Baron's Pipe Filler scientifically loads into your pipe a "cartridge" of tobacco in such a way that each shred of tobacco *stands upright* in the bowl and *burns lengthwise*—as freely and sweetly as in the very best of cigars.

Every bit of tobacco burns down to a *dry, white ash*—avoids nicotine accumulation—keeps the pipe *dry* and *sweet.*

Besides, the "cartridges" hold the *blend* intact instead of letting it become disarranged as in a jar or pouch. Thus, in each pipeful, you get all of the richness and flavor of the mixture.

And It Saves You Money No wasted tobacco. None wasted in filling—none wasted in "shorts"—none wasted in that poisonous, saliva-laden residue at the bottom of the pipe-bowl.

You'll never guess what pipe smoking really means until you smoke with Baron's Pipe Filler.

Two fine, old, world-famous mixtures are now put up in "cartridges"—"*Craven Mixture*" (1½ oz. 30 cents) and "*Black Cat Mixture*" (Mild—1¾ oz. 25 cts). *You'll like them!* The Pipe Filler itself, 30 cents.

The better-class tobacco stores in every city can supply you. If you don't find it in your city, remit to the American Agents—ADOLPH FRANKAU & CO. Ltd., 153 West 23rd Street, New York.

"Worth $30—Costs 30 Cents"

CARRERAS, Ltd., London, Eng.

(*Continued from page* 874.)

madly in love with her cousin, the Duc de —— and believed herself loved by him. When she learned that he loved and was loved by her sister, for whom she had a warm affection, her despair was such that she took poison." The result was a long sickness and her head had to be shaved. In this originated the chignon invented to conceal the scantiness of the imperial *chevelure.*

The account of the court of the second Empire is valuable as coming from one who lived so close to the principal people in the pageant. Her hero is Napoleon III., whom the Princess worshiped and thought too good for his wife and too sincere and simple for the intrigues with which he was surrounded. Tho naturally prejudiced against the English, the Princess in exile married an Englishman and profest to "love her English home." Perhaps we like her none the less for this strong personal element of prejudice which leads her to charge the British Government with having "trapt and treacherously betrayed a great Emperor, tortured until he died," and the English soldiers with cowardice in leaving the Prince Imperial to the mercies of the Zulus. The style of the work can scarcely be called literary. It is quite gossipy, desultory, and unadorned, but these are qualities sometimes charming in letter- and diary-writing. Thus we feel we owe a debt of gratitude to the well-known journalist and man of letters, Robert Leighton, when he gave the advice which resulted in the publication of these reminiscences, and we think he was right in his opinion: "Princess, you ought really to write your memoirs."

Indeed, she has written a frank, candid, sometimes censorious, sometimes flattering estimate of the people about her. She freely gives her opinion of the Empress Eugénie, dwells with poignant feeling on the disaster that closed at Sedan, the flight from Paris, the life in England, and mourns the death of the Emperor and the fate of the Prince with genuine feeling. She will not be numbered with the great writers of French memoirs and letters, but the place she occupied among historical characters, her genuine goodness of heart, and her patriotism are agreeably impressed on the mind of the reader.

Nesbit, E. Harding's Luck. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, the First Duke and Duchess of, by the author of Sir Kenelm Digby. 8vo, pp. 287. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was one of the finest and stateliest figures of the Stuart times. He was born in 1592, and received his degree at Oxford by command of the Chancellor when Charles I. was at the university town. James I. had recognized his talents and loyalty, and made him Knight of the Bath. He raised a troop of two hundred horse to sustain Charles I. in the Civil War, and was general of the northern forces. The disastrous defeat of the Cavaliers at Marston Moor drove him to the Continent, where he lived in great distress in Paris with his faithful duchess. His biographer says:

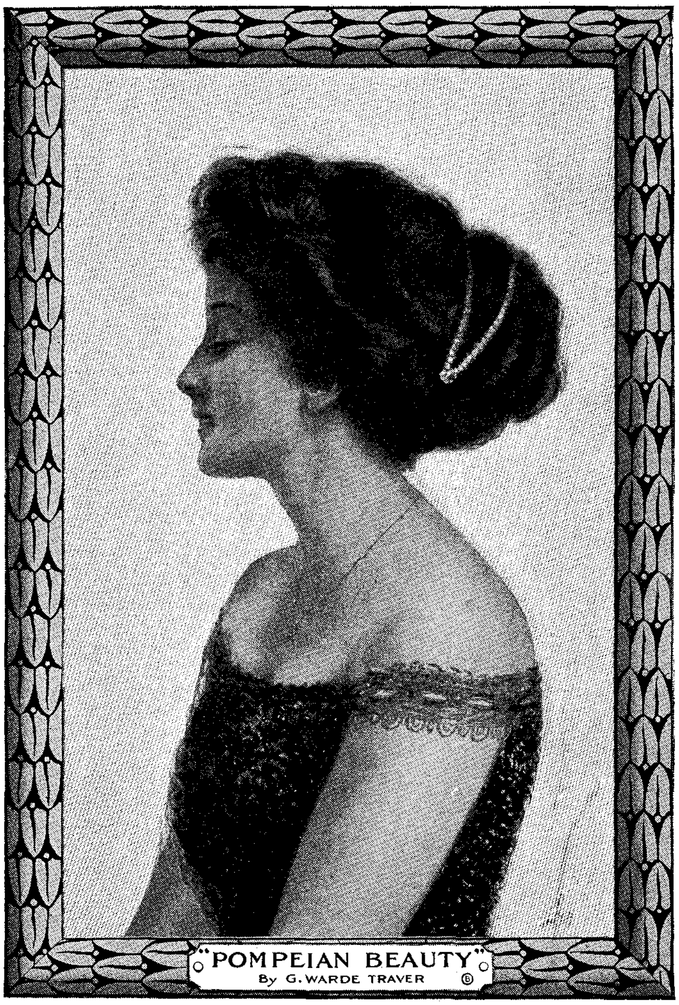
"Cardinal de Retz found her (the Duchess of Newcastle-on-Tyne) with her last loaf eaten, her last fagot burned, and her little daughter in bed at mid-day, because there

(*Continued on page* 878)

Sent Free For Inspection

Until you see this 1911 "Pompeian Beauty" Art Calendar in your own home or office you can have no idea of its real beauty, richness and value. Everybody who gets one is delightfully surprised.

The free inspection offer is unusual, we confess, but we believe that you are just as much honor-bound to deal fairly with the makers of Pompeian Massage Cream as they are honor-bound to deal fairly with you.



"Pompeian Beauty" Art Calendar

Art Store value of calendar at least $1.50. Given to you for a few cents to gain your good will. Size 19 in. by 12 in. Ideal for office or home.

If you like this gold and dark green "Pompeian Beauty" Art Calendar by Traver you are to send us 15c. when calendar reaches you. If you don't like this typical American girl just re-address the calendar and tube to us. Easy, simple, fair, yet really an unusual offer. Read about Pompeian Massage Cream, then clip the coupon for Art Calendar or trial jar, or both.

"Don't envy a good complexion; use Pompeian and have one."

For Her. Is the glance of admiration which you direct at a fair complexion entirely one of admiration? Doesn't just a little envy creep in—the wish that you had such a complexion?

No need for envy—need only for Pompeian Massage Cream.

Read what Pompeian did for this New York woman:

"I bought a jar of the Pompeian Cream and had used it according to directions for three or four weeks when I happened to be invited to dine with friends whom I had not seen for several weeks. This was the remark with which I was greeted when I arrived:—'What have you been doing to yourself? You look as if you had been made over new.' As I knew that the fresh, healthy appearance of my skin was due to the use of Pompeian, this honest tribute to its merits may not come amiss. Yours very truly" (Name withheld by request).

The fresh, healthy appearance of her skin. There you have it! Color! Natural, youthful freshness from the use of Pompeian! "Don't *envy* a good complexion; use Pompeian and *have* one."

POMPEIAN
MASSAGE CREAM
POMPEIAN MFG. CO.

Trial Jar sent for 6c (coin or stamps). For years you have heard of Pompeian's merits and benefits. Won't you take action now and test Pompeian for yourself? Your only regret will be that you didn't know Pompeian sooner. Clip the coupon if you want trial jar, or picture, or both.

All Dealers, 50c., 75c. and $1.

For Him. It is natural to envy the "clean cut" man, the man with the clear, clean, healthy skin, of whom big executives have often said, "I like to have that man around. He is so clean and wholesome looking." Such a man gets more easily the right position and the right salary.

The sluggish blood that comes from office life; the grime of factories; the soot of cities and the dust of travel, all work against a man's looking clean-cut. Any man desirous of social or business position today must constantly fight against these conditions of modern life that tend to discount his asset of clean, wholesome looks.

Pompeian does cleanse, improve and invigorate the skin marvelously. It rubs in and rubs out. Nothing is left on the face but an athletic glow, and in time a wonderfully clear, healthy, wholesome skin. It is easy to be a "clean-cut" man if Pompeian is used faithfully. "Don't envy a good complexion; use Pompeian and have one."

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO.
15 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio

GENTLEMEN: Please send for my free inspection your 1911 "Pompeian Beauty" Art Calendar in gold and dark green. If I like this "Pompeian Beauty" I will at once send you 15 cents. If I don't like it I will re-address the tube and calendar to you.

P. S. If I enclose 6 cents (stamps or coin) you will know that I want a trial jar of Pompeian Massage Cream.

Name..

Street Address..

City ....State..........................

About Remembering

By ELBERT HUBBARD

For some long time I have been promising myself to write up my good friend, Mr. Henry Dickson, of Chicago, and I have not forgotten. ¶ Mr. Dickson is teaching a Science or System, whichever you choose to call it, which I believe is of more importance than the entire curriculum of your modern college. Mr. Dickson teaches memory. Good memory is necessary to all achievements.

Henry Dickson

America's foremost authority on Memory Training and Principal of the Dickson School of Memory.

¶ I know a man who is fifty-five years old. He is a student. He is a graduate of three colleges, and he carries more letters after his name than I care to mention. But this man is neither bright, witty, clever, interesting, learned nor profound. He's a dunce. And the reason is that he CAN NOT REMEMBER. Without his notes and his reference literature, he is helpless.

This man openly confesses that he cannot memorize a date or a line of poetry, and retain it for twenty-four hours. His mind is a sieve through which sinks to nowhere the stuff he pours in at the top. Education is only what you remember. The lessons that you study into the night and babble about the next day in class are rot, unless you retain them and assimilate them by the slower process of memory. You cannot gulp and discharge your facts and hope they will do you any good. Memory only makes them valuable.

Every little while in business I come across a man who has a memory, a TRAINED MEMORY, and he is a joy to my soul. He can tell you when, where, why, how much, what for, in what year, and what the paper said the next morning.

Like this man is another, the general manager of a great corporation in a Western City. He never misses a face. If he sees you once, that's enough. The next time he'll call you by name, inquire about the folks at home and ask you if you have recovered from that touch of rheumatism.

He told me how he did it. He told me that he studied memory-training with Prof. Dickson of Chicago. Also, he said a lot of nice things about Prof. Dickson, that I hesitate to write down here lest my good friend Dickson object.

This Dickson System of Memory-Training, as I understand it, and I do understand it, is very simple. If you want to enlarge your arm to increase the power and strength of your muscle, you exercise it. The same with your mind. You must put your brain through a few easy exercises regularly to discover its capacity. You will be surprised, when you go about it the right way, to know how quickly it responds to you. To the man or woman whose memory plays you tricks, I especially recommend that you write to Prof. Dickson to send you his literature. It will cost you nothing, and if his credentials and recommendations and the facts he sets forth do not convince you, you are not to be convinced--that's all. You do not know when you will be called to stand on your feet and tell what you know; then and there a trained memory would help you.

You've sympathized with the little girl who stuttered her "piece." But you've wept for the strong man who stammered and sucked air and gurgled ice-water and forgot, and sat down in the kindly silence. In the child it was embarrassment, but in the adult it was a bad memory.

Prof. Dickson's System can give you a BETTER MEMORY because it is based upon right principles. Write and ask Prof. Dickson to tell you how he trains the memory.

Fill out Coupon or Postal and mail TODAY. It means success.

Prof. Henry Dickson, 754 Auditorium Bldg., Chicago

Send me your free book "HOW TO REMEMBER"

NAME ____________________

STREET ____________________

CITY ____________ STATE ____________

(*Continued from page* 876)

was no fire in the hearth and snow was falling heavily."

Queen Henrietta Maria soon after gave him £2,000 and he set up an establishment, as his wife says, "for his own recreation and divertisement in his banished condition to exercise the Art of Manage, which he is a great lover and master of." At the Restoration he returned to England, and the happy couple retired to their house in the North. Thus we read in a chronicle:

> "To such a pair the noisy and intoxicated joy of a profligate court would probably have been a thousand times more painful than all the want of their chilling but calm poverty. They came not, therefore, to palace and levées, but amused themselves in the country, with literature and the arts."

For this reason they excited "contempt and jests" in the court of Charles II. The simple life which provoked this ridicule is depicted in a print by Diefenbeck, which represents the Duke and Duchess seated among their numerous children. Under the copperplate is inscribed:

"Thus in this semy-circle wher they sitt
Telling of tales of pleasure or of wit,
Heer you may read without a sin or crime;
And how more innocently pass your time."

They did, however, sometimes go to London, and Pepys describes the figure they cut, and says that the Duchess was the talk of the town.

The Duke was a tall, handsome man, a writer of verse, a horseman who attended and bet at the races, a seaman who faced Van Ruyter, a soldier who sometimes turned the flank of the Ironsides, and a loyal, faithful, and honorable gentleman of the day. His wife worshiped him, and wrote a eulogistic life of him, of which old Pepys says very spitefully in one of his entries in the famous diary: "Staid at home reading the ridiculous history of my Lord Newcastle, wrote by his wife, which shows her to be a mad, conceited, ridiculous woman, and he an asse to suffer her to write what she writes of him and to him."

This opinion of Pepys in this matter was much more "conceited." The Duchess made her mark in the world by her devotion and admiration of a man who in prosperity and adversity held up his head as an honest English nobleman. Most people of education wrote verses in those days, and we confess that the following effusion of the Duchess seems to us imbued with an inexpressible charm:

"A Poet am I neither born nor bred
But to a witty poet married,
Whose brain is fresh, and pleasant as the spring
Where fancies grow, and where the Muses sing;
There oft I lean my head, and listening hark
T' observe his words, and all his fancies mark,
And from that garden flowers of fancy take,
Whereof a posy up in verse I make.
Thus I that have no garden of my own
There gather flowers that are newly blown."

This interesting and carefully written biography is a credit to author and publishers, and the illustrations are all that could be desired to make clear to the reader the portraits and dwellings of these fine specimens of the Stuart aristocracy.

Nicholson, Anne M. The Concept Standard: A Historical Survey of What Men Have Conceived as Constituting or Determining Life Values. Criticism and Interpretation of the Different Theories, Together with General Educational Implications. 8vo, pp. 138. New York: Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Nicholson, Meredith. The Siege of the Seven Suitors. Illustrated by C. Coles Phillips and Reginald Birch. Pp. 400. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.20 net.

The reader with an active imagination will get the most pleasure out of this comedy of mysteries. Above everything, he should not take it seriously; even the author does not seem to do that. It is an impossible story of two sisters who are to be married off by a rich but eccentric maiden aunt. She relegates the younger, Hezekiah, to the background until Cecilia is settled, and being superstitious about the number seven evolves a scheme which is the motif of the story. There is a laughable lover-trust, the pursuit of a smoke-ghost by the chimney-doctor, and, incidentally, a pretty little love story, but it is elusive, like the whole plot. It is only the last hundred pages of the book that really interest the reader.

Paine, Harriet E. Old People. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

This is a modern and Christian counterpart of Cicero's famous treatise on "Old Age." The keynote is struck by Browning's

"Grow old with me,
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was made."

Mrs. Paine's idea is that old age is cheered by resignation and submission to "the Divine Providence." "Work" makes old age honorable and happy—witness Gladstone and Leo XIII. How are the aged to earn a living? The author goes very practically into the financial question of old age, and sensibly remarks:

> "At present there is a great and unnecessary waste in the resources of the nation because old people who can not do much have no opportunity to do what they can."

She treats of blindness in old age, and points to Helen Keller; of deafness, and says of a great electrician: "Edison is reported to be glad he is deaf, because he is thus saved from interruption."

The tone of the work is eminently cheerful and optimistic, and may while away an hour for those who are sitting with their hands unoccupied by the hearth, or in the sun. Perhaps those who are melancholy will receive an impetus to look up, even to rise up and work—work for others, which is Harriet E. Paine's best lightener of the shadows that fall on feeble limbs, and declining energy. A charming feature of this book is the biography of Harriet E. Paine, written by Alice Brown, which shows that the author of "Old People" sedulously, even briskly, practised what she preached.

Peixotto, Ernest. Romantic California. 8vo, pp. 219. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

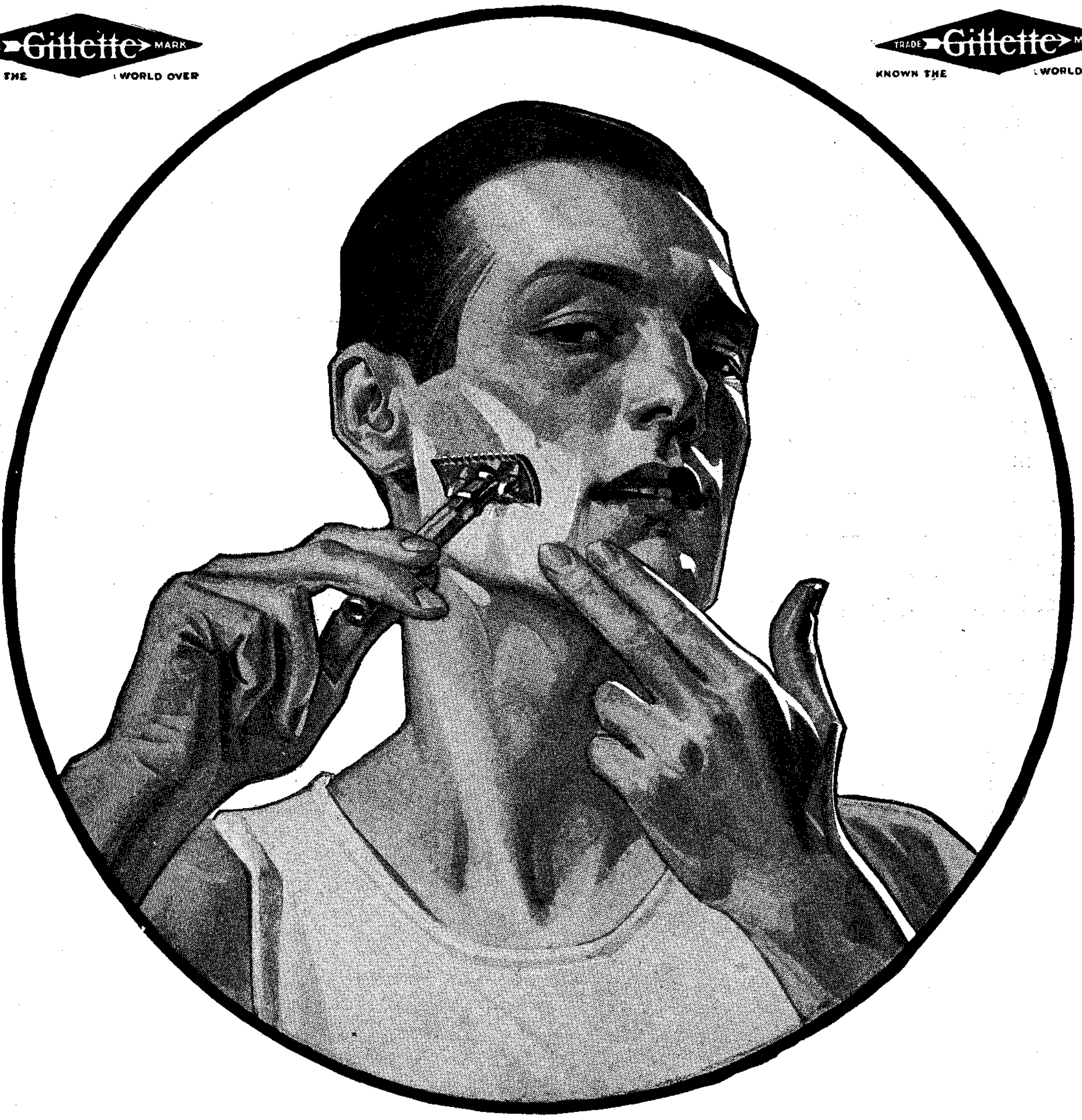
The discovery of California was made in a haze of romance, for those who first landed on its shores from Spanish caravels and had prepared for voyages of adventure by reading the old romances which turned the brain of Don Quixote. In "Amadis de Gaula," mention was made of an island "at the right hand of the Indies and very near the Terrestrial Paradise" peopled by Amazons under Califia, their queen. Hence the name of California.

Mr. Peixotto, Spaniard in name, and painter as well as writer, by profession, has felt the charm of romantic associations

(*Continued on page* 880.)

TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER



Most Adaptable of All Razors

NOTE THE ANGLE STROKE

THE stroke that you use with the GILLETTE is a matter of individual preference. The big fact is that the razor is adjustable to any face or any beard.

Many a Gillette user with a wiry beard prefers the sliding or angle stroke.

Once over should show the way for you. One thing is sure—the Gillette is the most adaptable of all razors—the most responsive. It does what you want it to in the way you want it done. Easy, clean, quick, safe! No stropping; no honing.

You can buy a standard set at $5.00; a pocket edition at $5.00 to $6.00. Combination and travelers' sets at $6.00 to $50.00. There are now two sizes of blade packets—12 double-edge blades, $1.00; 6 double-edge blades, 50 cents.

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It will give a generation of service and is as beautiful to look at as any watch made.

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You can buy an Ingersoll-Trenton only from responsible jewelers who buy direct from the factory. 8000 jewelers sell it and usually display it in their windows.

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"The Modern Soap Convenience"

Acknowledged the most efficient and only satisfactory liquid soap fixture on the market.

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The Watrous Liquid Soap Fixture consists of nickeled bracket and crystal container for soap. A *slight* pressure on lower part of fixture delivers a fixed quantity of liquid soap direct to the hands. Does not tip like other fixtures and no dust, dirt or germs can reach soap. The Watrous is simple, ornamental, easily attached. Made in various styles—all low in price for Homes, Offices, Clubs, Hotels, Factories, Public Institutions, etc.

Watrous Liquid Soap is made of highest quality pure vegetable oils. Unequaled for facial use—cleanses and beautifies.

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Towel Supply Companies Write for our new interesting proposition.

(Continued from page 878.)

which cluster round the history and the monument of his native State. His pen and pencil have both been employed in conveying this charm to the mind of his readers. He sees "Italy in California" in the color and movement of the vintage, and Ligurian loiterers on the Fisherman's Wharf, San Francisco. To him the "tiled roofs of Santa Barbara" are reminiscences of Old Castile, and the mission bells, which still hang in their places as when the Spanish fathers struck the call to prayer, recall the enthusiastic spirit of the early missionaries, while the rocks and pines of Pescadero Point suggest the dark cliffs and ledges of Dante's hell. The book is written with an eloquence and descriptive power which have a ring of genuine feeling, and it is really quite refreshing to see the loving, delicate, and interpretative touch of a human hand in the pictures, instead of the cold reflections of the camera. Books have been written on the England and the London of Charles Dickens, and the Warwickshire of George Eliot; Mr. Peixotto here includes in his local sketches a chapter on "Bret Harte's Country." He differs from those who think that the Californian story-teller exaggerated things, and adds of his own experience:

"Ofttimes, even to-day, gambling-dens at Angel's are as lively as ever they were in the fifties. Men play poker with pistols on the table, stake all that they possess upon the outcome of a horserace, or coolly lay wagers on the time taken in dying by a Chinaman, stabbed with a cheese-knife in their presence."

Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. A Chariot of Fire. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 44. New York: Harper & Bros. 50 cents net.

Posey, Alexander Lawrence, The Poems of. Collected and Arranged by Mrs. Minnie H. Posey. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 192. Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co. $1.

Randall, I. Herman, and J. Gardiner Smith. The Unity of Religions. 8vo, pp. 362. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

There are many tongues on earth, but only one among the celestials, says the old adage. And now people are beginning to find that there is unity in the exalted region of religion, albeit there are many religions. "Turks, Infidels, and Heretics," as half imprecated in Christian liturgies, are at length acknowledged as brethren with the worshipers of Jehovah and the followers of Jesus. Many religions but one religion is the motto of this book. The Roman Church, the Greek Orthodox Church, Judaism, Socialism, all have their champions here; Brahmanism, Confucianism, and Mohammedanism are all represented. The writers include Andrew J. Shipman, and the two Jewish Doctors, Grossman and Silverman, President Brown and the Union Theological Professors Knox, McGiffert, and Fagnani. Columbia College counts three well-known contributors, and all the twenty-one chapters are headed by the names of equally eminent men.

This is perhaps the widest and most comprehensive program that has ever been filled in theological debate. We need not say that the work has been excellently done. It must result in abating the rancor and uncharitableness which so often arise from religious differences, because it will abate the ignorance which underlies religious narrowness, bigotry, and pride. If the Christian teaches the Confucian something he also can learn something from Asiatic speculation, and even from Asiatic ethics. But the book must be read by all those who

(Continued on page 882)

Dioxogen

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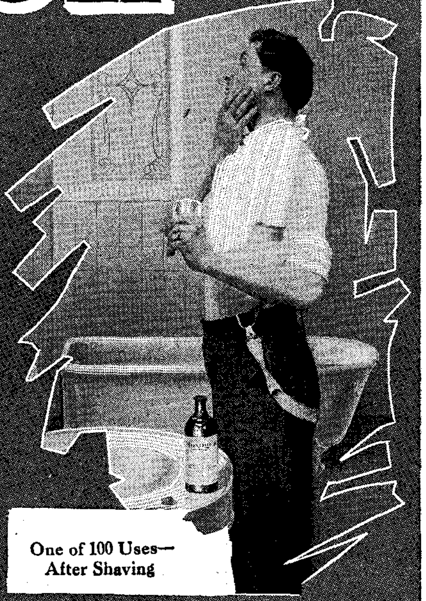
As a Gargle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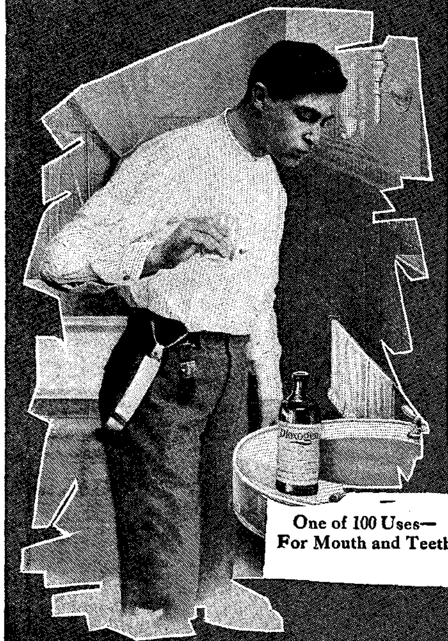
111 Front Street, New York, N. Y.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For Mouth and Teeth

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The skin must be kept clean, not just the surface, but the pores. The pores are the outlet for impurities and when they become stopped up, the result is a discolored, sickly skin and if not taken care of, blackheads and other blemishes will appear.

You need to use something that will clean and act as a food tonic, something that will get underneath where the trouble lies.

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MASSAGE CREAM

was made to fill this need. It is a skin cleanser, food and tonic. It is rubbed into the skin and takes out all the surplus oils, impurities and secretions, at the same time it acts as a stimulant to the sluggish tissues, and nature is able to do her work again. The result is a complexion and color that is the envy of all.

PINK BLUSH is more than a massage cream, more than a disappearing cream, more than a grease cream, because it takes the place of all, with better results, besides it is a superior skin food.

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for Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, Colds, Diphtheria, Catarrh

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Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, composed of slippery elm bark, licorice, sugar and Cresolene. They can't harm you. Of your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 62 Cortlandt St., New York
Or Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Canada

(*Continued from page* 880)

believe that the unity of religion is based upon the unity of the human race, and this is a reflection of the unity of the supreme mind which all who acknowledge the existence of religion will acknowledge.

Reed, Myrtle. Sonnets to a Lover. 16mo, pp. 89. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

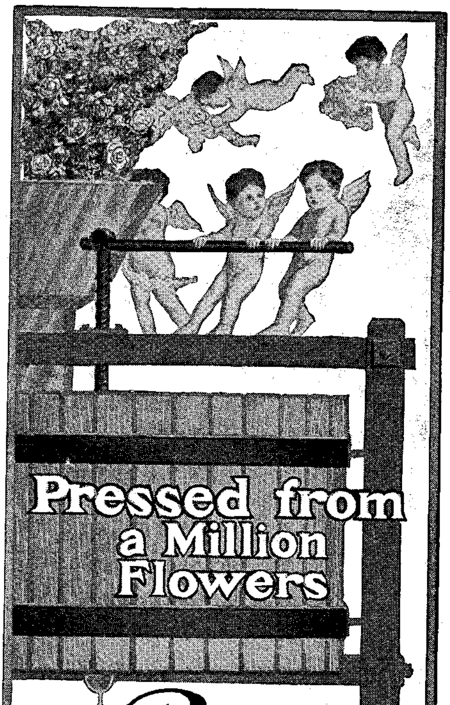
Richmond, Grace S. Red Pepper Burns. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Schaff, Morris. The Battle of the Wilderness. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 345, maps and plans. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

Those who have been reading the military reminiscences of Colonel Schaff in *The Atlantic Monthly,* will rejoice that the publishers of the magazine have issued the series in book form. Other accounts exist, perhaps, in plenty for the military student, of this most remarkable battle which was the turning-point in the prolonged and terrific struggle between the North and the South; but no book hitherto—not excepting some vivid descriptions in stories treating of that period—has painted in such broad and appealing outlines and color the somber picture of that awful incident of the greatest of civil wars. The author was a young staff-officer at the headquarters of the commanding general during the campaign, and riding hither and thither over the whole field during all the fight. Only to such a man could anything like a comprehensive experience of so great a battle be possible, and to this fact is attributable the sense of a personal share in all parts of the bloody work which the reader obtains from the narrative. It may be said, then, at once, that one gets a very graphic and trustworthy account of the battle; yet it is not the strategy, tactics, statistics, that most interest either author or reader, but the spirit of the armies—the human hearts behind the men who surged back and forth against one another in that deadly wrestle of principles for which each was ready to give up his all, and for which 60,000 men did lay down their young lives amid the thickets and morasses, the bullet-combed, fire-swept forest of the Wilderness.

The young aide-de-camp saw not only the fighting, but the fighters. He gives intimate sketches of the great leaders whom he knew by the campfire and in the trenches, and the men they led. It is the intense sense of duty—the inspired devotion on each side alike—the religious fervor which amid all the rough usage of the camp, animated the contending hosts—that appeal to him; and the dramatic contrast between the lovely May weather, the woods flashing with blossoming dogwoods, the leafy glades carpeted with innumerable flowers, and the terrible deeds that were done under this sunny sky and above the flowers so often drenched in blood. To the stern seriousness which had come to the country out of three years of almost futile contest, and to the wide-spread re-devotion to God and duty which had almost turned both armies in Virginia into a corps of religious soldiery, like Cromwell's Roundheads, he attributes the indomitable courage of each side, and this feature is dwelt upon most interestingly. But throughout the book history moves on the wings of imagination, and reminiscence shades off into reverie with peculiar literary grace, so that this must be accounted one of the books about the war most likely to be treasured by the future students of the history of that portentous time.

(*Continued on page* 884)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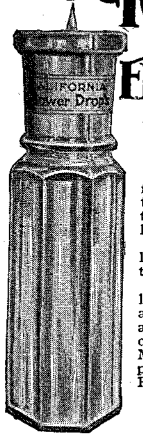

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An Unstropped Safety Blade

gives no more satisfaction than an old fashioned razor does without stropping it. You can save money for blades and have them as keen as when new if you strop them with a

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Any one can use it. It can't be used wrong. Just hold the Stropper against the Strop and Strop.

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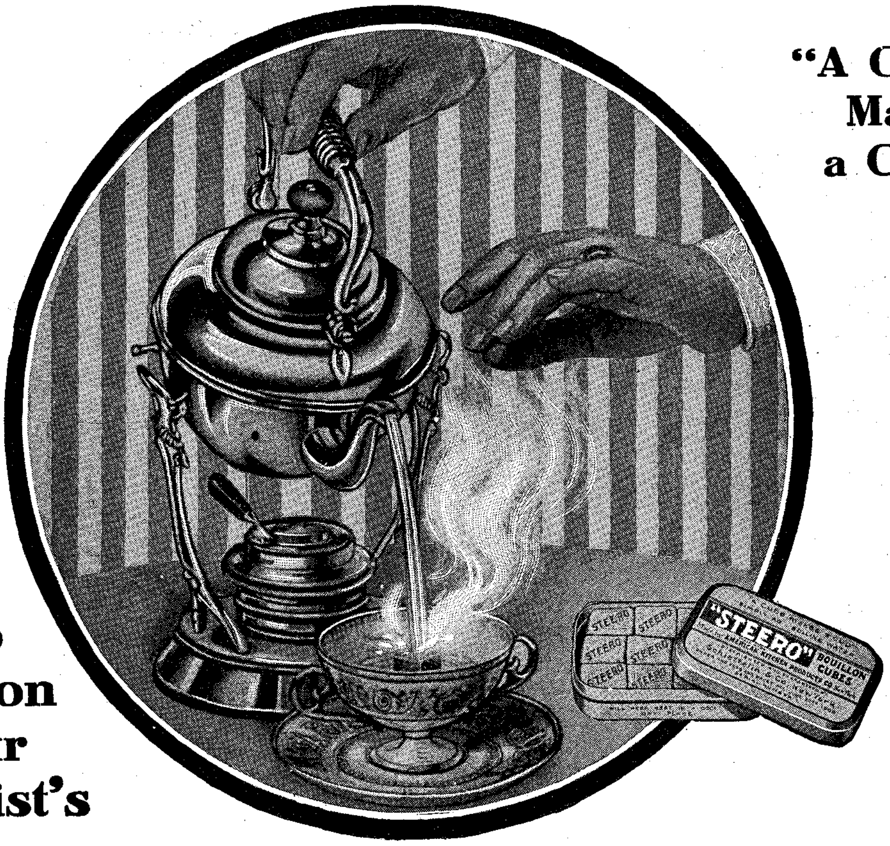

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Stop at your druggist's for a cup of hot Steero Bouillon. It will reveal to you the delightful flavor far better than we can hope to describe it.

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Send for free samples of Steero Cubes and prove their quality. Use them at your fountain.

They will prove a big drawing card and a profitable stock for your shelves.

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STEERO
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(*Continued from page* 882)

Schelling, Felix E. English Literature During the Lifetime of Shakespeare. 8vo, pp. 486. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50 net.

A philosophy of literature is always more suggestive and interesting to the mind of a student than a mere list of authors' names, even added to a criticism or estimate of their main works. A philosophy of literature treats of names as significative of literary development and tendencies. Hence the value of Professor Schelling's learned work. He deals in the broadest and clearest manner with a mass of generalizations which he has gathered from a thorough study of English literary productions during the lifetime of Shakespeare. He begins with the literature of fact, as shown in such works as Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" and Raleigh's "The Last Fight of the Revenge." The "Gentlemen of the Renaissance," Wyatt, Surrey, Sidney, produced the "Literature of the Coteries." The Euphuists with their "new cultivated prose" are followed by "Spenser, the new poet." His criticism of the author of the Faery Queen is fine. "The paradox of Spenser's genius lies in his combination in harmonious union of a passionate love of the sensuously beautiful with the purest and sternest ethical spirit of his time. This it is that makes Spenser alike the poet of the Renaissance and the poet of the Reformation." In the course of a most illuminating chapter on Shakespeare's contemporary dramatists, he tells us that the author of "As You Like It" preferred the rewriting of a play to any other process. This is in a line with the common statements that "Paradise Lost" is the recasting of a Dutch epic, and "Hiawatha" borrowed from the Finnish Kalevala. Of Shakespeare as a borrower, Professor Schelling says: "Some twenty of his plays are almost certainly derived from former dramas, English or foreign. In "As You Like It," Shakespeare's immediate source was the pleasing pastoral romance of Lodge, known as "Rosalynd or Euphues' Golden Legacy." In turning Lodge's story into a new play Shakespeare amended its Euphuistic manner, which was a fashion of the past, and while he retained some of the pastoral spirit, he added to it the freshness that pervades the English conception of an outdoor life of outlawry contained in the ballads of Robin Hood, and submitted the whole to much delicate raillery.

But Shakespeare has improved this "admirable material, and made out of a pleasing tale a comedy of unmatchable wit, wisdom, and lyrical beauty."

This is a good specimen of Dr. Schelling's style and felicity in criticism. The work abounds in such criticism and is a well thought out and inspiring treatise. There are a bibliography and index appended. It has been the aim of the writer to describe the atmosphere in which Shakespeare wrote and the galaxy of genius in which he was the preeminent star. Such a background as Professor Schelling has set to the drama, its phrase, and its songs as Shakespeare developed it in England, adds to our knowledge of the poet's work, and lends color significance to a great deal in his manner as we see it anticipated, or reflected in productions of infinitely less value. The originality of the Professor's treatment lies in this very point, that he has shown the great Elizabethan dramatist's real literary character by pointing out the stock of which his genius was the supreme efflorescence, or rather, the garden

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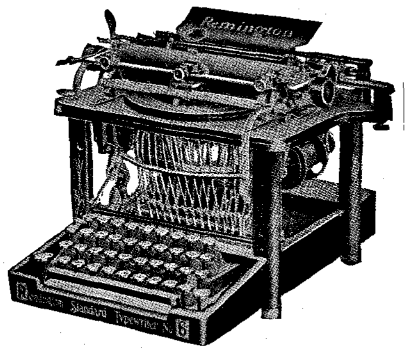

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The beard is thoroughly softened with a few minutes' massaging, and the face c pletely prepared and refreshed so that shaving is a delight instead of a dread.

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Fingers made of softest Para rubber with a touch like velvet. Brush of choicest French bristles mixed with pure er hair—vulcanized in hard rubber, can't pull out. If your dealer hasn't the Luxury, send us $3 and his name and ll mail you one prepaid. Use it 30 days; then, if not well on the way to a new face and convinced you were wrong ming your razor, send it back and your money will be refunded. A cent a shave pays for a Luxury within a year.

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where beautiful plants of varied form and color had grown up to bloom and to enhance the splendor of this final flower of Elizabethan literature.

Schutze, Martin. Judith: A Tragedy in Five Acts. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

Shotwell, Walter G. Life of Charles Sumner. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 733. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 net.

Shuman, Edwin L. How to Judge a Book. Pp. 224. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

It is difficult to classify this little book, written, as the author claims, "as a help to the average reader to get his share of the best books," but it is altogether charming and valuable to any lover of literature. Mr. Shuman analyzes fiction, biography, history, poetry, and the drama, illustrating his points with works of the best classic and modern writers so that we appreciate understandingly his criticisms and the general rules he gives for measuring the value of a book. The list of definite questions by which one may test a book for "*content, form,* and *spirit,*" and the entertaining style in which the book is written, appeal to both student and general reader, who is counseled "to make the best investment of his reading hours," and to "choose habitually the relatively best in literature, if the absolutely best does not suit his taste or mood"; but he gives this test to help our choice: "No book is worth while unless it can enlarge either our thought or our sympathies; none is *great* unless it can do both," and "the only way to acquire the ideals needed for the proper measurement of new books is through familiarity with classics that have stood the test of time."

Sladen, Douglas. Queer Things About Egypt. Large 8vo, pp. 428. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $5.

This is a book that only Douglas Sladen could have written. It is a charming hodgepodge of travel, scandal, social and political sketches, and anecdotes. The curiosity, power of squeezing out information from anybody, minute knowledge of things that travelers sometimes overlook, are completely Sladenese, and in everything he is the same breezy, patriotic, good-natured John Bull. He will illustrate Egyptian character by telling you how English is written by the natives or foreigners in Cairo, what queer things occur in Cairo society, how the ants and other such things torment housekeepers. He revels in the Herodotean incident of the "Naughty Princess," and we dare not ask whether he was half as credulous or perhaps imaginative as the stranger from Halicarnassus. He tells with joy of the "Humors of the Egyptian Donkey-boys" of the "Country Egyptians." From this he darts to Cleopatra and gives us what Mahaffy says about Cæsarion and the portrait of the Egyptian queen at Dederat. Soon we get to Aboukir and the Battle of the Nile, and he deeply regrets: "There is no monument of any kind to this most supreme of all naval victories, one of the most decisive battles of the world."

Travelers who know Egypt will find this work of less value than seekers of recreation in perusing passages of sprightly talk about things new and old, maintained by a man who is likely to have cheered many a table and fireside by his traveler's tales. The illustrations are very good.

Sommer, Martin S. Prayers. Third Edition revised. 16mo, pp. 104. St. Louis, Mo.. Rudolph Volkening.

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Are DIFFERENT! How?

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J. S. Bell Confectionery Co
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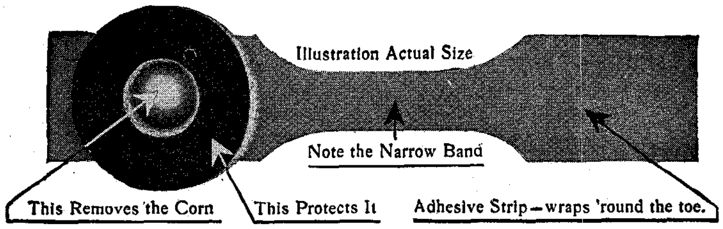
These chocolates were served and sold during the past season by many of the best New England summer hotels, from whose guests we are daily receiving orders and inquiries.

Write for particulars or send sample order

Two Days End the Corn



The way to relieve and **remove** corns is this:

Place the downy felt ring of a Blue-jay Corn Plaster about the corn. That will protect it from chafing, stopping the pain at once.

It also allows a wonderful bit of medication to rest on the corn and go to work.

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Blue-jay
15c and 25c per Package
Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters
Corn Plasters
Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York—Makers of Surgical Dressings, Etc.
(50)

Stanton, Stephen Berrien. Soul and Circumstance. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Stigand, C. H. To Abyssinia through an Unknown Land. 8vo, pp. 352. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott.

It is a question whether any one but an F.R.G.S. and F.Z.S. would have ventured to take the dreary journey so ably planned and well carried out by Captain Stigand. His route lay between the highlands of British Africa and the mountains of Southern Abyssinia. On ordinary maps this region is as blank as the Libyan Desert because it has been unexplored by European travelers. In fact, it is shunned even by the natives, as being inhabited by devils. A more material deterrent lies in the fact that it is waterless, providing no food for man or beast. A great part of it is not even sandy, but gray and blank with volcanic and basaltic fragments and with ashes. The author betrays that real passion as an explorer, which tempted him to this journey. He writes:

"Many dark patches and corners still exist in the dark continent for the would-be explorer who wishes to break new ground. It has long been one of my favorite recreations to sit with the map of Africa before me and plan out exploring and hunting expeditions, traversing such unfrequented spots. There can be few unexplored patches still remaining, which I have not, in imagination at least, traversed and retraversed."

He hit upon "the unknown tract north of the administrated portion of British East Africa, Uganda, and south of Abyssinia" as "most suited to his purpose" of original exploration. As he started from the lakes the thirty-five porters and a headman despaired of ever reaching their journey's end, and they required much persuasion before they would accompany him. He frankly said to them:

"I have told you that we are passing through a country where there is but little food. . . . Where there is food you shall have it. Where there is no food, I shall, if necessary, give you half a kibaba of food a day. . . . When we reach a country where there is much food, then will I give you to eat till you can eat no more. Do you agree?"

Of course they cheered and followed him. The work will undoubtedly be interesting to those who love books of adventure, to others it will be a little tedious. The scientific value of the narrative is doubtless considerable, but Captain Stigand's style of writing is better than his photographs.

Sullivan, John J. American Corporations: The Legal Rules Governing Corporate Organization and Management with Forms and Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 455. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net.

Tappan, Eva March. An Old, Old Story-Book. Compiled from the Old Testament. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 294. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

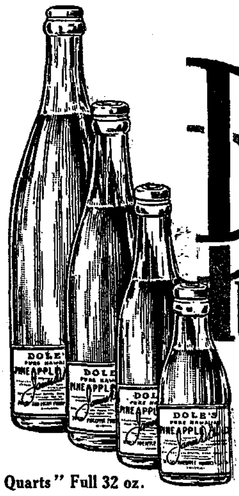
Thomas, M. M. Captain Phil: A Boy's Experience in the Western Army During the War of the Rebellion. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Vrooman, Carl S. American Railway Problems in the Light of European Experience, or, Government Regulation vs. Government Operation of Railways. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: Henry Frowde.

Wharton, Edith. Tales of Men and Ghosts. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Willcox, Louise Collier. A Manual of Spiritual Fortification. Being a Choice of Meditative and Mystic Poems Made and Annotated. 12mo, pp. 295. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25 net.

Everybody is going to



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He knows the dietetic value of pure ripe pineapple juice—in fact he knows all about it. Its perfect combination of gentle acids and sugar is very grateful in fever convalescence. It is non-alcoholic, of course.

Try it for sea-sickness.

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Serve Dole's Pineapple Juice at afternoon and evening entertainments. Fine with savory sandwiches and with Lobster Newburg or Welsh Rarebit in the chafing dish, it adds a touch of novelty and distinction to the simplest menu. Try it as an appetizer before luncheon and dinner in the place of chilled fruits. Everybody likes it; everybody wants more.

Just the drink for a child's party. Children love its freshness.

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Drink it Hot, in place of the usual slice of lemon in Russian tea; instead of hot lemonade, use three-fifths Dole's Juice and two-fifths boiling water poured over a little sugar.

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James D. Dole

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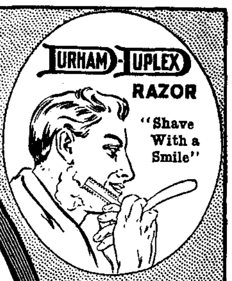

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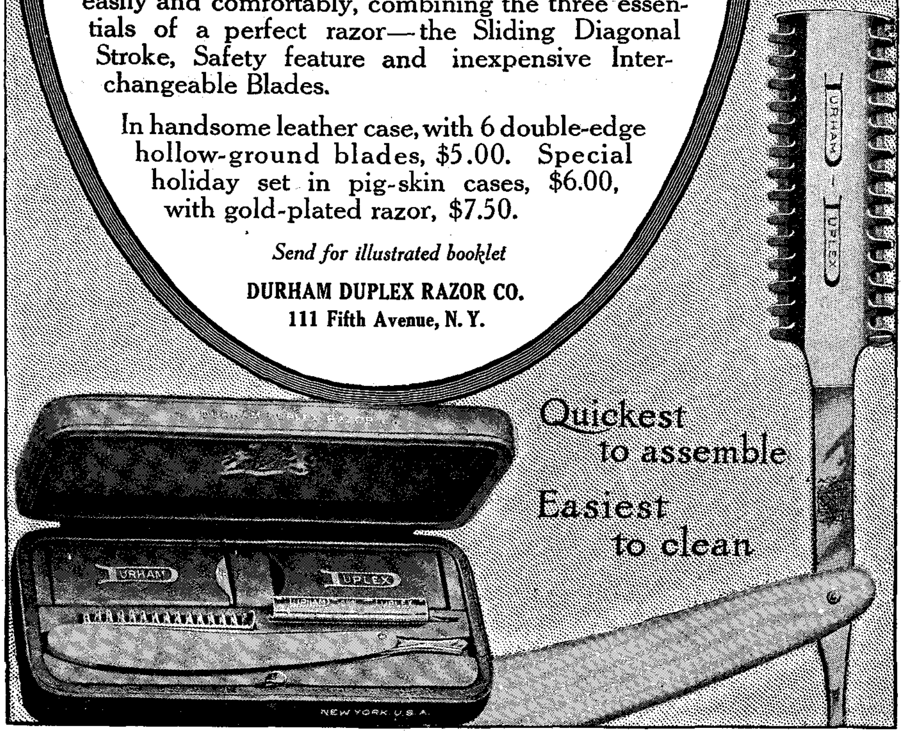

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F. E. McGURRIN, *PRES.* EST. 1886

CURRENT POETRY

It would seem as tho the new similes and fresh, strong metaphors that gather around such a subject as the sailing of Wellman's airship *America* must irresistibly tempt the poet. But up to the present this venture has not brought forth a single poem that can challenge, in vigor and originality, the verses dedicated by Elsa Barker to the conquest of the North Pole.

The most successful effort thus far has appeared in the New York *Times*. The first part of Mr. Schoonmaker's contribution is grave and impressive. In the last third of the piece, however, we feel that the author's inspiration has left him, and we fancy that we can hear the squeak of his pen.

The Sailing of the "America"

By Edwin Davies Schoonmaker

What will the *Lusitania* say to thee,
Bold voyager of the wandering ocean sail
Descrying on the ancient vacancy
The form of thy vast hazard against the dawn
Or underneath large stars staring surprize?
Will ocean birds, to whom the sky belongs,
Light on thee, deeming thee a wind-born thing,
Or frightened seek the solid world of cliffs
And caw their terror up the silences?
Leviathan just waking on the waves,
Will he not wonder at thy bulk aloft?
On still and on, while pass the ships below,
Thou'lt keep thy high, cold, solitary way
Far watching with such eyes as his that saw
San Salvador at dawn lift from the sea,
He westward tacking through the ocean troughs,
And thou aloft the progress of thy land
Soaring undaunted through the firmament.

All day the shores will watch thee, and all night
Cities will wait thy far air-traveling word,
How Space, that knows not man, hath borne thy plow
Upon the virgin fallow of her fields,
Or Silence heard the beating of that heart
Pulsing a pathway for the Superman.
Far off the dark fields of the hemispheres
Millions will see new glory in the moon:
"Wellman to-night is gleaming on his way."
Or tremble with the swishing of the grass:
"Wellman to-night is miles upon the sea."

With what heart will the Powers of the Air
View man's upsoaring toward the Mazzaroth?
Will not Jehovah at his window hear
When Eden in the desert sand awakes
And cries "Behold!" unto the starry skies?
And will he loose his flame upon thy track
And daily bid his winds spurn thee, a weed,
Drifting and drifting from thy glorious quest,
Descried and pointed out by sailor eyes,
A rotten thing upon the paths of ships?
Or will the day of thy adventuring forth
Rise laureled when the aerial fleets come in,
And shine immortal in the calendar?
"This day rose Wellman to the shores of Fame."

Reel if thou wilt and rot upon the seas—
Thou canst not take this man from out the skies

The November *Cosmopolitan* carries this delicately limned autumn scene.

The Fugitive Moment

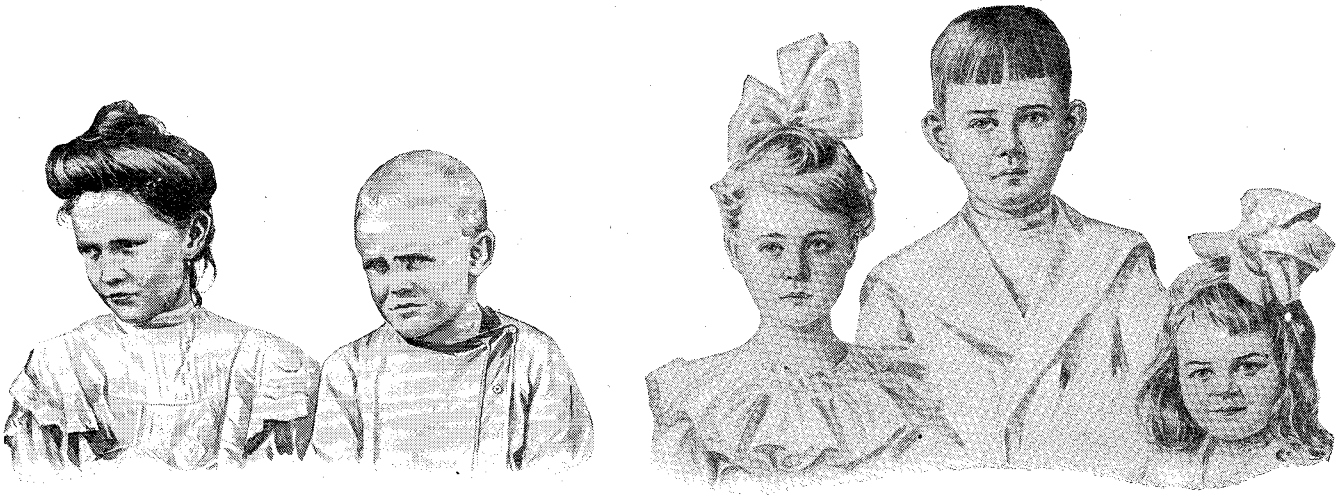
By Florence Wilkinson

The spindling lamps of autumn lit the wood;
All tranced it stood,
Ripples of green in spring-like under-places,
Hill-blue for wonder-spaces.

Thin curly leaves, they floated on the stream
In a soft dream,
Dreaming themselves a golden argosy,
Or pirate-ships that flee.

Semblance of footsteps stirred the quietness,
Vaguer and less
Than twilight birds asleep. Whispered and spoke
Small ghosts of tiny folk.

(*Continued on page 890.*)



How Much of This Difference is Due to Oatmeal?

We have canvassed hundreds of homes which breed children like these—the wan and anemic, the red-cheeked and strong—the capable and the deficient. Here are some of the facts we found:

In the Tenements

Among the homes of the ignorant in our largest cities, a canvass shows that not one home in twelve serves oats. The children's breakfast consists of coffee and bread. In a couple of hours—when the coffee stimulant ceases—the children at school become incapable of study, unable to fix their minds.

The average child of the tenements is nervous. It matures undeveloped, and exhibits the lack of mental and physical power. Those who have studied the conditions say that the trouble is largely due to lack of proper nutrition.

The ranks of the incompetent are largely recruited from these homes of the underfed.

On the Boulevards

In the homes of the educated, the prosperous, the competent, seven out of eight regularly serve oatmeal.

Out of fifty professors interviewed in one university, only two do not serve it. Out of 12,000 physicians of whom we inquired, four-fifths serve oatmeal in their homes.

Four of the finest hotels in New York serve 170 pounds of oatmeal daily to an average of 3,050 guests. That's one pound to each 18 guests.

Boston consumes 22 times as much oatmeal per capita as do two certain states where the average education is lowest.

These differences are not due to money, for Quaker Oats—the utmost in oat food—costs but one-half cent per dish. The consumption of oatmeal depends on knowledge of food values, and of general hygienic care.

In After Years

A canvass of 61 poorhouses shows that only one in each 13 of the inmates came from oatmeal homes. Two-thirds of the boys in four prison schools never tasted oatmeal at home. Hardly 2 per cent of the prisoners in four great penitentiaries were fed on oatmeal in their youth. Among the lowest vocations oatmeal users are extremely rare.

But four-fifths of all college students came from oatmeal homes. We interviewed 1,842. So did two-thirds of the teachers of children. So did the great majority of the leaders we interviewed in every walk of life.

Scientific Opinion

Scientists tell us that the food of a child is a vital factor in its career. That 90 per cent of a child's fitness is fixed before it enters a school.

That oats contain more proteids, more organic phosphorus, more lecithin than any other cereal food. Proteids are the body-builders, the energy-giving foods. Phosphorus is the main constituent of the brain, and lecithin of the nerves and nerve centers.

Oats form the best-balanced food, the all-nourishing food, for the years of growth and the years of maturity. It supplies in abundance what brains and bodies require.

Quaker Oats

Just the Rich Cream of the Oats

Quaker Oats is the most delicious oat food ever created, made of just the plump, rich oats. The grains we use are selected by 62 separate siftings. We get only ten pounds from a bushel. These selected oats prepared by our process, have won millions of users, and the largest sale in the world. When you once compare Quaker Oats with common oatmeal you will always insist that you get it.

Regular size package, 10c.

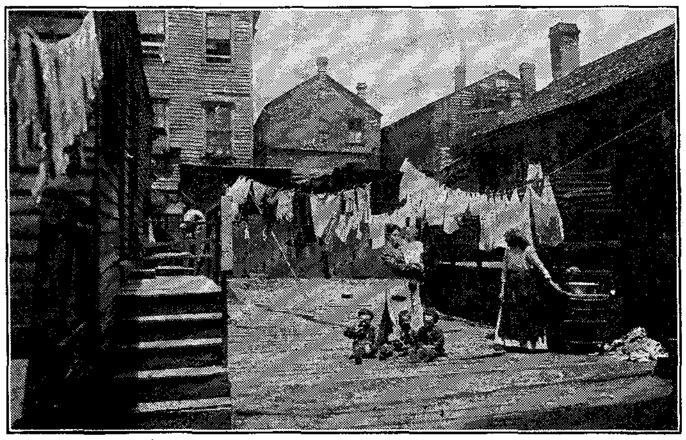
Family size package, for smaller cities and country trade, 25c.

The prices noted do not apply in the extreme West or South

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO

Look for the Quaker trade-mark on every package



(78) **Where Children Never Taste Oatmeal**

A RAILROAD WATCH

As Dependable as the Automatic Block Signal

A railroad depends for the safety of its passengers upon three things—human intelligence—the automatic block signal—and the watch.

But even the block signal, accurate and wonderful as it is, is not so necessary to railroad operators as the watch, for railroads are run without block signals, whereas without watches they would have to suspend at least for a while.

So dependent are railroads upon watches that every watch in railroad use is a specially made watch and is rigidly tested and inspected every fifteen days by a regular railroad inspector.

Recently these inspectors have been astonished by a certain watch which is continually getting "perfect scores."

This watch is the new Railroad Model—a "South Bend" Watch called "The Studebaker."

Used on the "20th Century Limited"

So perfectly is this watch made that it remains accurate even when carried continually in the jolting, swaying, bounding cab of the great passenger moguls that pull the famous "20th Century Limited" between New York and Chicago.

The engineer in charge of one of these monsters carried a "South Bend Studebaker" for four months with no attention whatever except winding. The hairspring of that watch during that time made 12,096,000 vibrations. It didn't vary from absolute accuracy *even two* of those tiny pulsations.

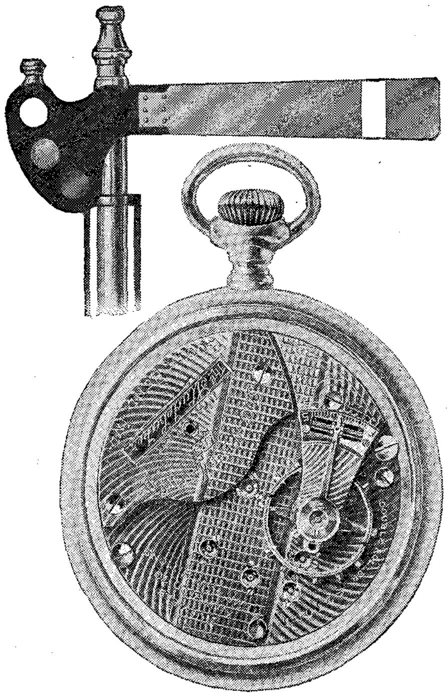
Take out your present watch; note how quickly two pulsations of this spring are completed, and you gain some idea of what this means.

Then imagine how accurately a Studebaker model "South Bend" Watch would run *for you* after being adjusted *to your personality* by an expert retail jeweler.

Why a Watch Needs "Personal Adjustment"

A watch has a tendency to run faster when lying flat than when standing upright.

Quick movements affect a watch—riding a great deal in automobiles has another effect.



You must have your watch, if it is a good one, adjusted to meet these conditions.

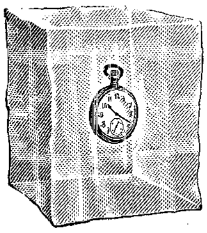
A cheaply made watch isn't *sensitive enough* to regulate in this way, hence seldom keeps time for *anybody*. "Mail Order Watches," of course, aren't given regulation by jewelers, for jewelers don't sell them. You don't want either a cheap watch or a "Mail Order Watch."

A reputable expert jeweler can *regulate* a "*South Bend*" Watch to run *perfectly* for you, and only such jewelers sell South Bend Watches.

Ask your jeweler to show you the wonderful South Bend "Studebaker" movement.

If he hasn't it send us his name and we'll name a jeweler near you who has.

The "Studebaker" with 17 jewels (without case) sells for $24.00—with 21 jewels (without case), $35.00.



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Can be learned during your spare time in your own home, easily and quickly without the aid of a teacher. We furnish you with the living voice of a native professor and he pronounces each word and phrase over and over until you know it. He speaks as you choose—slowly or quickly,—night or day for a few minutes or hours at a time.

Any one can learn a foreign language who hears it spoken often enough, and with this method you can hear it as often as you like.

The Language-Phone Method

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is the natural method for acquiring a new language. It trains the eye, ear, tongue and mind at the same time. It does away with dry, tedious and tiresome rules and makes language study a pleasant mental recreation. It is not expensive—one or all the members of the family can enjoy its many advantages.

On request we will send testimonial letters from leading educators, also an interesting booklet and full particulars.

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

802 Metropolis Building, **Broadway and 16th St., New York**

(*Continued from page* 888.)

The large magnificent sun poured like a spate;
 Played intricate
Staves of rich sunset color, nobly blent,
 Then, of a sudden, went.

How gray and grave and empty grew our wood!
 Cathedral-like it stood,
Radiance of music, windows, people, gone,
 An old stooped verger gathering books, alone!

These poignant verses, by an unknown author, were printed recently in the New York *Globe*. "Gethsemane" interrupts that false sense of security which leads us to believe that to-morrow will be as to-day. It brings a message to the young, who do not know, and to the old, who sometimes forget.

Gethsemane

In golden youth, when seems the earth
A summer land for singing mirth,
When souls are glad and hearts are light
And not a shadow lurks in sight,
We do not know it, but there lies
Somewhere, veiled under evening skies,
A garden each must some time see,
 Gethsemane, Gethsemane,
 Somewhere his own Gethsemane.

With joyous steps we go our ways,
Love lends a halo to the days.
Light sorrows sail like clouds, afar,
We laugh and say how strong we are,
We hurry on, and hurrying, go
Close to the border land of wo
That waits for you and waits for me.
 Gethsemane, Gethsemane,
 Forever waits Gethsemane.

Down shadowy lanes, across strange streams,
Bridged over by our broken dreams,
Behind the misty cape of years,
Close to the great salt font of tears
The garden lies; strive as you may
You can not miss it in your way.
 All paths that have been or shall be
 Pass somewhere through Gethsemane.

All those who journey, soon or late
Must pass within the garden's gate;
Must kneel alone in darkness there
And battle with some fierce despair.
God pity those who can not say—
"Not mine, but thine"; who only pray,
"Let this cup pass," and can not see
The purpose in Gethsemane.
 Gethsemane, Gethsemane.
 God help us through Gethsemane!

The fanciful little child of Grace Hazard Conkling's muse is still in pursuit of Pan. We quote from *The Craftsman*.

The Quest

By Grace Hazard Conkling

To-day—once through the grim House-doors—
 I thought I heard him call,
Where the great bougainvillea pours
 Its crimson down the wall:
I crept more soft than grown-ups can,
 And—"Pan?"—I called in answer—"Pan?"

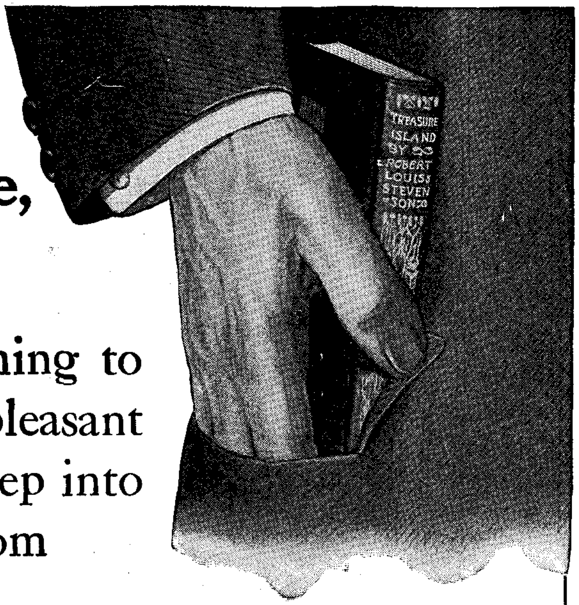
I listened then until it seemed
 I didn't breathe at all:
 It must have been a voice I dreamed—
 Clear as I heard it call—
For peering 'neath the tangled vine,
The only footprints there were mine.

I clambered up the fig-tree where
 The leaves are broad and cool,
But only figs were hidden there—
 A whole sombrero-full:
And they were fit for Pan to eat,
All purple-ripe and honey-sweet.

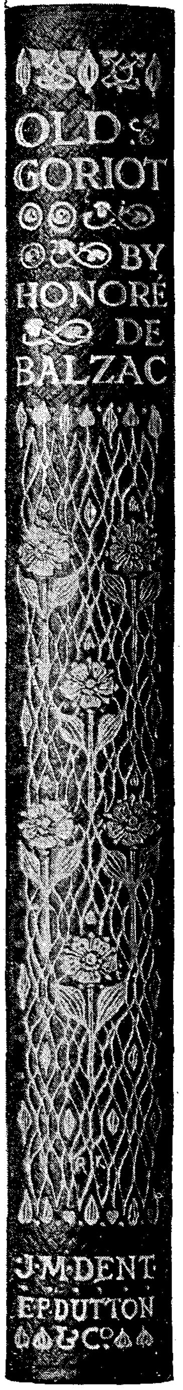
The fruit I made into a heap
 With flowers on the grass,
And hid behind the tree—to keep
 A watch if he should pass:
If I could see him—I should feel
So much more sure that he is real!

Books Worth Reading, That You Can Buy Anywhere, And Carry Everywhere

THE next time you want something to read, try *just once* to combine pleasant reading with profitable reading. Step into a book store and select a volume from



TREASURE ISLAND BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON



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WHEN Mme. Sembrich retired from the operatic stage last year she confest to some intimate friends that "Frieda" had let it be known very plainly that she was tired of going so frequently to the opera house, and that if her mistress did not retire, she would. As Fräulein Frieda's word has its influence, the distinguished prima donna took the hint and retirement followed. Fräulein Frieda's real name is Bertha Mielka, and for twenty years she has been Mme. Sembrich's constant companion. She is North German, but much of her youth was passed in England, where for a while she was governess in the family of William E. Gladstone. In the New York *Sun* we read these instances of her devotion:

> When the San Francisco earthquake destroyed the Hotel St. Francis, at which Mme. Sembrich was stopping, the indispensable Frieda was by her side, and when Mme. Eames came back to the hotel to take Mme. Sembrich with her to the residence of Dr. Harry Tevis she met Fräulein Frieda, who had started downstairs to look for help. She and Mme. Sembrich were together until Dr. Tevis's house was destroyed by fire and the party started for his ranch at Los Gatos, Oakland, when it was suddenly discovered that Frieda was missing. For an hour the automobile which was to carry Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Eames, together with Mme. Eames's companion, Miss Fanny Fettredge, to Dr. Tevis's country seat was held while an effort was made to find the missing Fräulein Frieda. After this long delay and no signs of her were to be found Mme. Sembrich refused to keep the rest of the party any longer.
>
> "You go," she told them, "as otherwise it may be impossible to reach your destination by night. If Frieda comes back within a short time we will try to follow you. I shall not leave Oakland, however, until I have seen her."
>
> In vain the rest of the party protested that word could be left for Fräulein Frieda and she could follow them by train. Mme. Sembrich remained behind in the railroad station for an hour or two longer. Fräulein Frieda, who had misunderstood the directions of one of the police officers, was lost and spent four hours waiting in another station for the appearance of her mistress. The delay turned out to be less unfortunate than it might have been, as instead of being compelled to go to the country Mme. Sembrich and her companion were able to get the first train out of San Francisco.
>
> Three years ago, when Mme. Sembrich started to Warsaw to sing, she was turned back a few hours after she crossed the Russian frontier. There had been railroad strikes in Warsaw and political disturbances of a character which made it seem inadvisable to the authorities to allow such a conspicuous Pole as the prima donna to appear in public, especially as it would have been necessary for her to sing in Polish. The train on which she was traveling with Fräulein Frieda crossed the border about

(*Continued on page* 894.)

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(*Continued from page* 892.)

midnight and three hours later was stopt at a small station by the soldiers who were guarding the road against the strikers.

Mme. Sembrich was awakened by the knocking on the door of her compartment and the Russian officer stared through the opening of the door into the very observant eyes of Fräulein Frieda. This was an instance, however, in which she had to surrender to her mistress, as Russian is a language not included among her accomplishments. The officer told the two that it would be necessary for them to alight as soon as possible, as orders had been received from the Government that Mme. Sembrich was to return immediately outside of the frontier. They got into their clothes and were left sitting on the platform of the small station at three o'clock in the morning. All that time Fräulein Frieda sat on the famous jewel case which got her into trouble the other day with the robbers at Lausanne.

The railroad traffic was so interrupted by the strikers that no train reached the railroad station that day. Until seven o'clock the two women were still perching on their luggage in the railroad station. It was then that the authorities, realizing the importance of their guests and the injustice of not allowing them to proceed in one direction or the other, sent to this little station a train consisting of one car and an engine, and Fräulein Frieda, guarding her mistress's jewel-case, and Mme. Sembrich herself were the only passengers.

On her travels Mme. Sembrich leaves in Fräulein Frieda's hands all her business affairs. She pays all hotel bills, knows just which the best trains are, can tell whether the dinner on the dining car is better than that to be had at the railroad restaurant, and which hotels are so noisy that one must order rooms in the back of them. Then she knows just how the Paris hair-dressers are fixing the locks of their smartest customers, how the couturières are cutting skirts, and what shade of rouge looks most natural behind the footlights. Her management of Mme. Sembrich's stage wardrobes during her career made it necessary for her to control thirty or forty trunks, but she never seemed to have the least difficulty in locating any object they contained. Mme. Sembrich tells of a telegram she once sent Fräulein Frieda, who was taking her annual cure at Kissengen. The answer came to a request concerning the whereabouts of a wig that the prima donna wore in "Faust."

"Wig in trunk 26 second tray box, in right-hand corner."

And it proved to be there when the trunk was opened.

Several times Mme. Sembrich has lost stones from their settings, but there never was a time that Fräulein Frieda failed to recover them. One of the stage managers at the opera house the other day was telling of an incident that occurred there four years ago. One night after the second act of "Les Huguenots" Mme. Sembrich discovered that a diamond had fallen out of the tiara she was wearing as the *Queen of Navarre.*

While this scene was changed for the second act Fräulein Frieda was seen walking backward and forward across the stage. When the curtain rose on the third act she took her accustomed place at the corner of the stage with the wrap to be put over the shoulders of her mistress when she left the stage. During the intermission she again began to work, dodging between the scene shifters and the chorus people on the stage. Her eyes were intently fixt on the boards and in the crevices in the trapdoors. During the intermissions following the second two acts she kept up the hunt for the diamond, but without result. After the opera she returned home, but slipt out of the hotel early in the morning.

To the astonishment of the few people in the opera house at that time she was seen walking slowly backward and forward across the stage, leaving not a foot of it unobserved, and carefully pacing to and for. After an hour's patroling of the empty stage she stooped down and triumphantly picked up a small object that lay between the cracks of the boards. It was the missing diamond.

Another characteristic episode in her devotion to Mme. Sembrich in whose family, she had lived so long, was shown when the party departed from this city a year ago. Two motors were carrying them to the steamer. In one sat Frieda and Mme. Sembrich, while her husband followed in another. They were proceeding at a rapid rate down Fifth Avenue, when in front of the Cathedral the first motor was seen to halt and Fräulein Frieda suddenly alighted. Before the second car had an opportunity to reach her she had run up to it, opened the door, glanced at Professor Stengel, and exclaimed:

"I just wanted to make sure the professor had on his goloshes before we got down to the cold pier."

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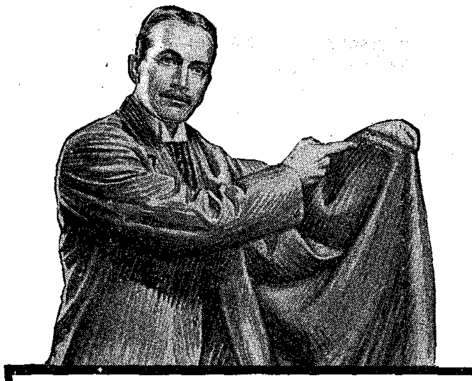

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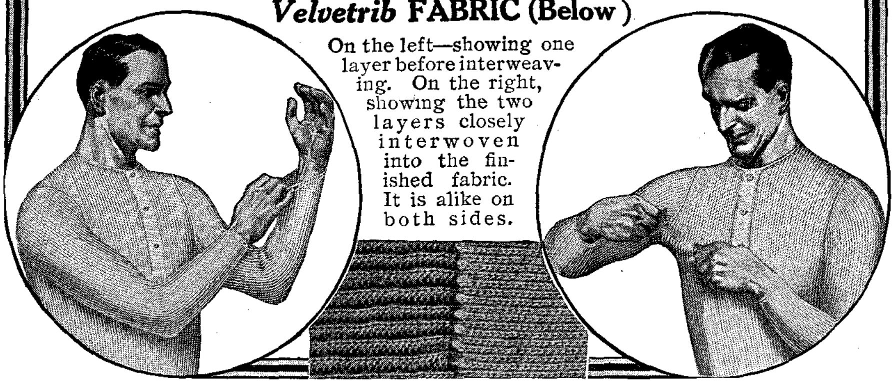
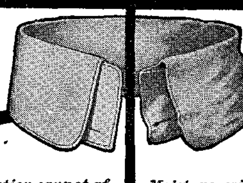


A Comparison



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ROOSEVELTIAN HUMOR

COL. Theodore Roosevelt is a humorist. In the multitude of his accomplishments this human trait has apparently become overlooked by many, for, according to Homer Davenport in the *New York Press*, "there is a similarity between his humor and Mark Twain's." He has, we are told, two speaking voices. One of them he saves for serious matters and the other seems to be at the mercy of a transient mood which he calls humor. Anyway:

> His sense of fun is intensely keen. He can tell jokes of a certain type most cleverly; but, better yet, he always knows when other men are telling things which really are funny. There have been public men who did not have this quality.
>
> During my work as a cartoonist I have been obliged to spend much time in Washington, and thus I have come in contact with many men who had a notion they were funny, but few of them panned out.
>
> We have had important men who could neither see nor tell a joke of any sort; we have had others who could neither see nor tell one on themselves. Roosevelt sees a joke upon himself as quickly as, for instance, he would see one on his friend, Mr. Barnes of Albany, and he would tell the joke on himself much quicker than he would the one on Barnes.
>
> When confronted by the stock-growers at Denver he told some stories of his life upon the plains which were from the top shelf. He said it struck him as a little strange one day to be on a cow ranch in the center of 10,000 cows and still be using condensed milk to mitigate his coffee. He talked this matter over with his foreman, and after a good deal of thought, the foreman spoke about a blue-roan cow which he opined would surely be a good milk animal under right conditions. That's not what cows are for, out on the range, but this blue-roan, he thought, did actually secrete real milk.
>
> "So we de-ci-ded," said the Colonel with his sharp, incisive utterance, "to go and get that blue-roan cow. We took along three of our best men with the lariat. After a most strenuous day we located that blue-roan cow and held her in location with four ropes. This was at sunup.
>
> "Shortly afterward she was on her back in a large swamp, and we began to milk. At sundown we were still milking. We found it difficult to save quite all the milk. Milk sent straight up, in streams quite vertical, is hard to get into a pail. I did not vouch for such a process as a safe and sane method to get milk, but I cheerfully vouch for it as a form of exercise which rivals hunting big game in Africa. And with us it was one permanent result. It lent to condensed milk a sweeter and more wholesome flavor than ever condensed milk had had before. It did not, after that experience with the blue-roan, seem in the least absurd to live upon a cattle ranch and still go quite without fresh milk."
>
> His foreman, he explained was quite a character. His name was Brown, "Hell Roaring" Brown, to distinguish him from the rest of the distinguished Browns in that vicinity. Upon election day, one year, he struck a man and Roosevelt heard of it and asked him if he really had knocked him down.

"Hell Roaring" replied that if the blow he had delivered hadn't knocked that man plumb down he "would have walked around behind him to see what was propping him up."

There is one interesting detail of the Roosevelt stories. His humor is provided with a universal joint. It will work anywhere at any angle. He made folk laugh in London just as easily as he did out at Denver. And it takes an ex-President of the United States who really can tell good stories to make an Englishman laugh.

He seldom laughs at his own stories, and a queer and a good thing about his humor is that it is humor pure and simple, without the sting of wit. That is most unusual in a public man. Almost every celebrated public humorist has made a large proportion of his points through sarcasm. This Mr. Roosevelt rarely does, altho he certainly can be sarcastic on occasions. His humor just boils out of him in streams of fun—of jocularity. But—oh, yes, there is a "but" there! Now and then you get a hint in something that he says that if he wished to stab a foeman deep with bitterly sarcastic wit he could arrange his mind and tongue so that they'd do it with rapidity and neatness. It would be a good deal easier for him to be sarcastic than it was for him to milk the blue-roan heifer But he controls the tendency. I never knew another public man with his ability who could keep it so well in hand.

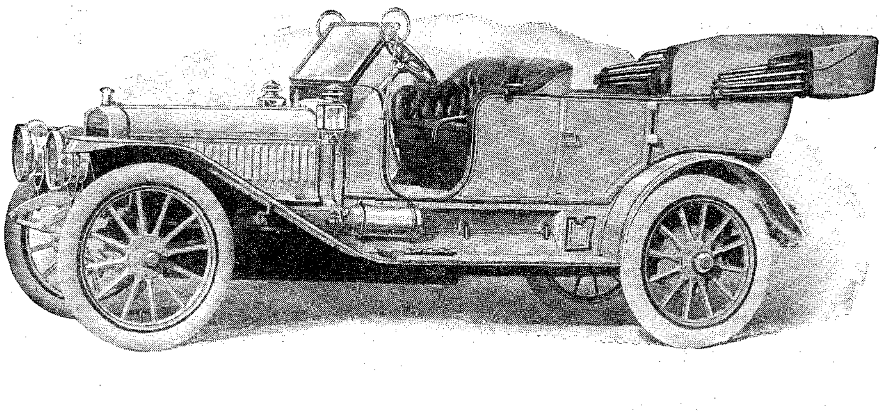
Roosevelt has to a marked degree the valuable faculty from the public speaker's standpoint, of turning another man's story for an additional laugh.

Gifford Pinchot had been called on at the Denver banquet to make a speech, and he made a good one, but he cut it short on the score that he knew the audience wanted to hear Colonel Roosevelt rather than himself and he didn't feel that his hearers were entitled to everything, being in that respect in the frame of mind of the sheriff of Mr. Pinchot's native county. There lived in this county, Mr. Pinchot said, a very rare character known as "Curly Davis," owing to the fact that he had two fine long gray curls which he combed forward over his ears so that they make a frame of glory for his face.

Ordinarily "Curly" Davis was good-natured enough. But he had a temper that was famous throughout the State. Whenever he was crossed he'd push back one of his curls. When he was "plumb provoked" he pushed back both curls, and then the townspeople gave "Curly" not only the sidewalk but the whole street.

Now it happened that "Curly" had a daughter Eliza, who had inherited not alone all the good looks of her father, which were plenty, but also all of his temper. Therefore, despite her beauty and her father's money, she was left mostly alone by the eligible young men. But after years had somewhat mellowed her there was one man, the Sheriff, who was bold enough to woo the fiery lady, and in due time she and the Sheriff were married. About six months later the community was startled by the announcement that the Sheriff had joined the church. Up to and after his marriage the Sheriff had enjoyed the reputation of being the hardest swearing, hardest fighting and hardest drinking man in the State. Hence the amazement at his conversion.

Shortly after the public announcement of the Sheriff's "joining" he and his father-



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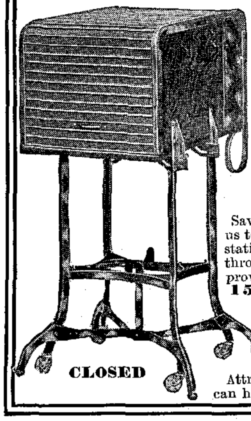

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in-law met on the street. "Curly" was a most impious citizen and the rumor of his son-in-law's weakness had filled him with wrath. As soon as he got within hailing distance he demanded:

"What'n hell's this I hear about your joining church? Anything in it?"

"Yep. I done joined, all right."

"What for? What'n hell you want to be joining church for?" insisted "Curly."

"Well, it's this-a-way," languidly explained the Sheriff. "I figgered I wasn't entitled to everything—felt I wasn't entitled to marry Eliza and go to hell too, so I joined."

Everybody roared of course. Only the Colonel remained sober-faced as he rose to follow Pinchot.

"You noticed," he said, in his serious voice. "I didn't laugh. Everybody laughed except myself. Do you know why?"

The Colonel looked so serious that the laughter died out, and men began to draw sober faces. They began to fear that Pinchot had somehow made a break, that perhaps he had unwittingly offended against some section of the Colonel's creed. There was a dramatic pause. Then—

"I'll tell you, according to Pinchot, you're the Sheriff and he's Eliza. Now where does that classify me? Where do I come in?"

Of course that brought down the house.

The Colonel does not always take himself seriously. Quite the contrary. He described himself at a Denver barbecue as "a man with a varied past." A moment after he had brought this great truth to earth a man with the light of righteousness bright in his eye rushed to him and said:

"Colonel, I want you to shake hands with me. I am entitled to shake hands with you because I have never written you a letter."

Mr. Roosevelt, jumped toward him, around the corner of the rough board table he was stationed at, with real joy behind his spectacles—a joy so earnest that he did not even smile.

"By George!" he cried, "I want indeed to shake your hand. For a long time I've wished to meet you. When I remember what my mail looks like it leads me to believe that you are probably the only man in the United States who can with honor say what you have said. Yes; certainly I want to shake your hand and tell you how immensely grateful I am to you." . . . . . .

It's plain enough to me—the reason why he absolutely holds the people of this country in the hollow of his hand. I know he does so hold them, for I saw just how the people acted everywhere out West while he was on his recent trip. If I were a writer and not a mere cartoonist I could put the matter better than I can as things stand now.

I wish, too, that I had a better memory for anecdotes and such things. His conversation sparkles with them always, and was more than usually scintillant upon this striking journey. But the thing that held my thoughts most of the time was what the wonderful lines of the man's face were telling, rather than what his lips said.

He wore a soft black Stetson hat when he pulled out of Chicago, at night, and I noticed that the next morning it had begun to come down on his head. It formed a more pronounced frame for his extraor-

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dinary face, and the effectiveness of that black frame kept growing, for, the further we went West the further the black hat came down. When we got into Nebraska it was nearer to the ears beneath it than any other hat upon the special train, and when we reached Cheyenne it was down tight upon them.

It framed his smile and accented it. Now, there is no other thing about the man so complicated as that smile. The man who sees him only once imagines that it's just a smile, but, really, he has a thousand different smiles, and each one is significant.

I saw his finest type of smile as we were pulling out of a small town in Nebraska. I had been walking up and down the station platform listening to what people said, when my attention was attracted to a very old man standing in a corner. It was plain enough to see that he was not in really good health, and this, added to his age, was a bad handicap there in that surging crowd. The mob was mad to see and hear, you know, as always is the case when Roosevelt is at hand. There is something about him that will make even children forget reverence and run down old age in rushing for a glimpse of the man.

I went up to this old man.

"I have seen him twice before," he said, with shining eyes, "but I never get tired of looking at him—never could get tired of it. This crowd is pretty bad, but I guess I will be able to get anyhow one glimpse of him when the train pulls out."

"How old are you?" I asked.

"I'm 93," he answered.

"You stand right by this truck here," I suggested. "It will protect you when the crowd begins to run along beside the car as it goes past. They'll run over you if you're not careful. Do exactly as I say and I'll go to the car and tell him that you've come to see him, at the age of 93. Then, when the train is going by you'll get something that will make your trip worth while."

He got it.

As the car pulled toward us I ran down the platform, meeting it, and climbed on board. Roosevelt's smile was working—working its regular gait—bidding the crowd good-by. It was not then, nor is it ever, the set smile of the politician; it is always genuine, but he had smiled good-bys at several hundred thousand crowds of strangers probably, and one good-by smile, genuine tho it may be, is, therefore, of necessity, much like a lot of other goodby smiles.

I hurried up to him and explained briefly that a man of 93 who had seen him twice before had come down, braving that great crowd; to get one other glimpse of him. If you knew what those crowds were you would realize why the Colonel was really impress.

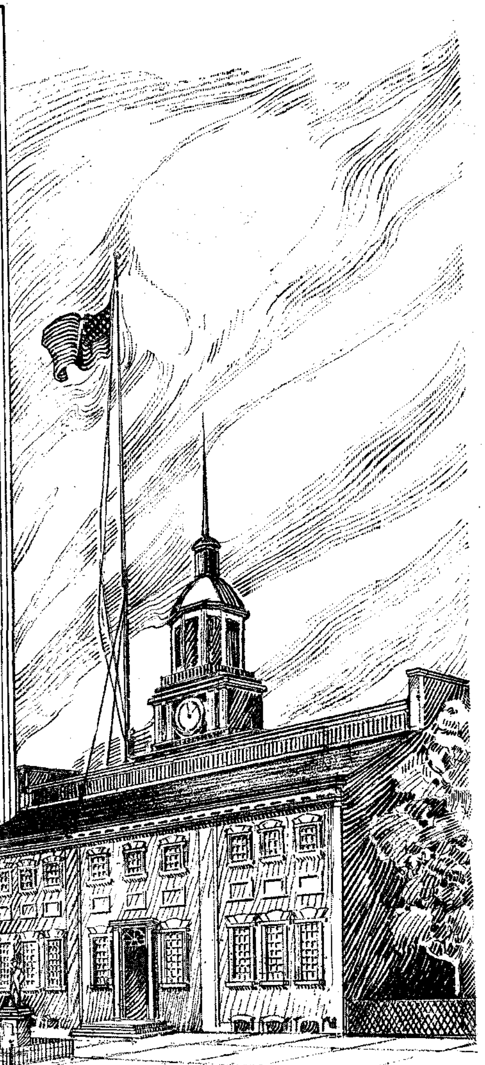
"Ninety-three!" said he. "By George! Where is he?"

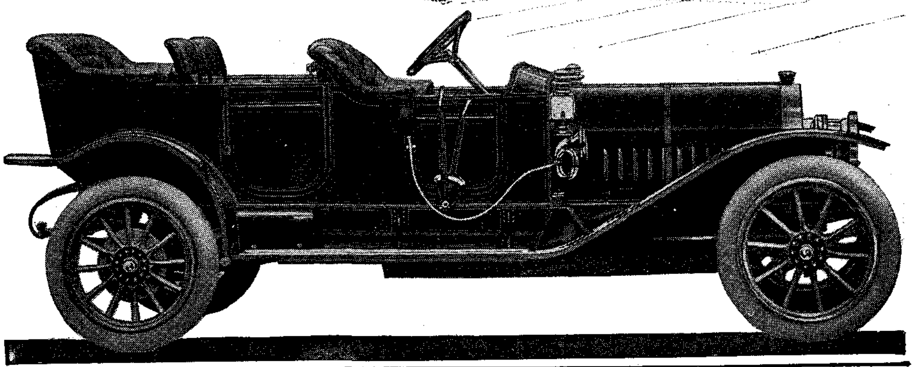
I told him where he'd need to look in just a minute and, as we approached the spot, he turned to Dr. Abbott, who stood next to him, and said very earnestly:

"It's fine, isn't it?"

Another smile was on his face by this time, a smile of almost wondering appreciation. The thought of the old man of 93 who had defied that crowd was evidently very gratifying.

Then he leaned a little from the platform's side and he saw the old man as I





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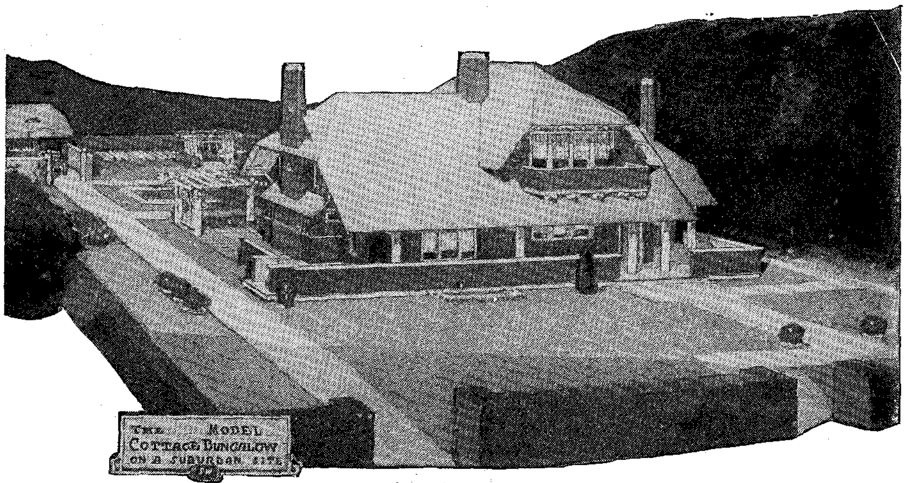

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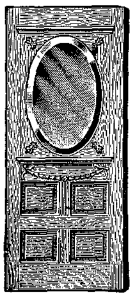
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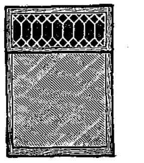
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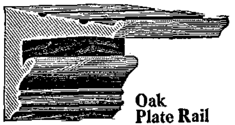
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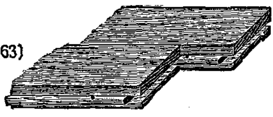
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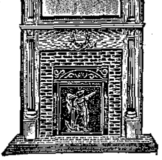
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pointed to him. The train, by this time, was beginning to move rapidly, and the running crowd was being left behind. They were shouting wildly, waving hats and arms and doing everything they could to show their wild enthusiasm. As was everywhere the case during the great journey, he was getting such a wild good-by as few ever have had. But he did not even see them. His eyes were focused on the aged man.

As soon as he was certain that he was looking at the very man of whom I had informed him, he waved his hand at him. And then the old man had got all I had promised—got all that and more. I told him he would be surprized, but he was not the only one surprized. I was surprized myself. The episode had touched Roosevelt and there had sprung to being on his rugged face a look which I should like to see again—a look I should like to try to put in a picture. I know I couldn't do it, but I'd like to try. I saw a hundred different smiles upon his face during the long Western trip, but never one so fine as that one was. It was better, even, than the curiously touching smile he sometimes finds for a particularly pleasing baby. I have often wondered since if the old man realized that I had been a perfectly true prophet—that he really had been granted something very much worth while.

As we rushed along his eyes clung to the old man's face as long as he could see it, and the smile died into that sad look of thoughtfulness which comes, at times, to the face of every great man. I have never known a really great man whose face was not intensely sad when in repose. He turned to Dr. Abbott again.

"Wasn't that fine!" he said, not in the least explosively. Sometimes those words escape his lips like bullets from a rifle barrel.

"That old man of 93! What a beautiful picture his face was!"

It had been, too—a picture truly beautiful.

And then as Roosevelt pondered it before starting to go back into the car there came upon his face another smile—another smile entirely. I wish I could describe it; I wish I could make a picture of it. There are no words which would convey to others what I shall always remember of its details and my pen is far too crude to even try to counterfeit it. It must remain one of those pictures which can hang upon no wall but memory's.

HOW TO FILL AN ELEPHANT'S TOOTH

DENTISTRY, as practised at the Bronx Park Zoo, is worth going far to see, the forceps used being the size of ice-picks and plenty of power being needed to extract the tooth. According to the New York *Globe*, the animals bear the pain with far greater fortitude than the average human being and the keeper usually discovers their suffering only through their refusal to eat. Here is an interesting case:

When Keeper Thuman recently discovered that Gunda, the big Indian elephant, was surly he held a consultation with Dr. Blair. The big fellow, who boasted a ravenous appetite for all his years, suddenly refused to eat. He appeared hungry all the time, but for some reason as soon as he picked up the hay or grain with his trunk he changed his mind and refused to put it into his mouth.

When an examination was made of the elephant's jaw a great hole was found under one of his teeth, and the gum around it was inflamed and swollen to a degree that must have been very painful. Dr. Blair at first thought the tooth would have to be drawn, but elephants haven't a great number of teeth, and each tooth is the size of a man's fist. Besides it is a matter of great difficulty to get a tooth out, always remembering that the elephant may be inclined to resent the treatment, and, becoming infuriated with pain, go on a rampage at any moment. Therefore in the case of Gunda it was thought best to fill the tooth. Dental instruments such as are used for pulling elephants' teeth are huge affairs, and it requires both hands to handle them.

Gunda was taken out of the elephant house in order that his uneasiness, which was already manifest, might not become alarming to Alice, the other elephant. Gunda seemed to know that something was to be done, and after a few kind words from the keeper really appeared to understand that an effort was to be made to relieve his pain and cure his aching tooth. He was told to sit upon the ground. Slowly the great animal obeyed, until he was almost in a recumbent position. At his keeper's command his great head was lifted and the trunk slowly and cautiously raised, but dropt again when a motion was made to him to open his mouth. A painful little trumpeting told almost as plainly as words how he was suffering, and he seemed to appeal to his human friends not to add to his pain. Instinct told him that he had to suffer pain, yet he evidently understood that it was for his ultimate good.

After coaxing and patting he opened his mouth and the angry-looking tooth was disclosed to view. It was a sore one, and no mistake. As carefully as he could with his cumbersome instruments, which by the way, are none too large for their work, the cavity was cleaned. When it was ready for filling the hollow tooth could easily have contained a good-sized lemon. The nerve was almost exposed and the pain must have been maddening for the big elephant, but altho he trumpeted shrilly at times and whined almost incessantly, he never offered to strike his dentists with his trunk. The amalgam as rapidly as possible was put into the tooth until it was filled—the inflamed gum was washed with soothing carbolic lotion and the job was done. The big beast seemed to realize that his troubles were over, for he trumpeted with joy in a very different note from that sounded during the operation, and he trotted back to his stall as joyful as a kitten.

Perhaps the most visits to the dentist's chair in the Zoo are made by the big snakes. While the snakes are not very heavy eaters, from one cause or another ulcerations form about their teeth. These, if not cauterized and cured, will eventually cause the death of the snake. It is, indeed, not a very pleasant sensation to sit and hold the snake's head. It is not pleasant to hold the head of a twenty-foot python while the dentist, after propping the reptile's mouth open about a foot or so with a stick, rapidly picks out the diseased teeth with a pair of short, strong-bladed tweezers.

Recently the prize South American boa became peevish. When the head keeper of the snake house went into the cage, the big

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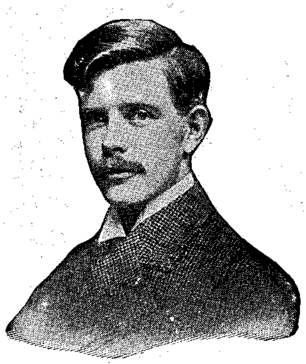
If an ill-chosen meal upsets your digestion,—

If a sleepless night spoils the next day—then you are *not normal,* but are below par, unnecessarily, yes, and shamefully.



You were given a body that had an abundant *reserve fund of energy* to draw upon in just such hours of need.

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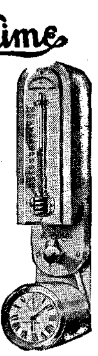


boa showed how cross he felt by trying to hug him.

The snake endeavored to see if doing the constricting act around his leg would hurt the keeper, but when he found it was treated as a joke the ophidian just sulked.

Knowing the big snake so long, Snyder realized that there was something wrong. He told Curator Ditmars about the snake's strange actions. In turn Dr. Blair was told and he decided to have the snake taken out of the cage and examined. He found a slight swelling under the snake's eyes. By prying his mouth open he found the snake was suffering from as fine a case of ulcerated tooth as ever caused a human being to make a hurry-up trip to the dentist.

There was only one thing to do, he decided, and that was to take the offending tooth out. Calling Snyder, he got him to hold the big snake while he secured a pair of tweezers and prepared for the dental operation. The snake seemed to know what was going on, and coiled his twelve feet of length around the keeper's arm and put his head up so that Dr. Blair could take out the tooth.

There was one good yank and it was all over. The snake seemed to realize this, for he seemed very agreeable. After an examination it was found by the use of a microscope that the tooth had been injured by a slight nick at the base, which had probably been caused by a toughness in the last rodent which the snake dined on. There was no use for a false tooth, for the boa grew a new one.

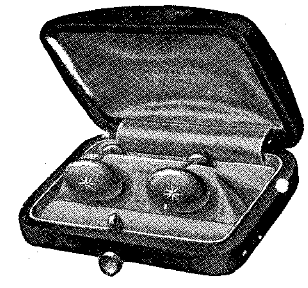
The teeth of a snake are about the size of a darning needle, except that they are by no means as long. They all point toward the throat; and any living creature once fast in that myriad of needle-like teeth can not by effort of the snake be disgorged, but must be swallowed whole.

The lion and the bear cubs are also very troublesome to the dentist. Teething plays sad havoc with them.

HOW RANNEY "CAME BACK"

EVERY visitor to a Bowery Mission, no matter what his religious belief or disbelief, is fascinated by the stories of the men who have been rescued from the saloon, the jail, the gutter, and restored to cleanliness, self-respect, and often prosperity. No miracle of the scientist can equal this transformation of the soul of man. We find an unusual "human document" of this sort in a recent publication of the American Tract Society, where Dave Ranney relates his story just as he has, no doubt told it in the same words to audiences of "bums" in the Bowery rescue halls. In 1892, he says, after a life on the road and in prison, he found himself without a friend or a dollar. Standing on the Bowery he sized up an approaching pedestrian as his victim for a hold-up, little suspecting the part the intended victim would play in his life. He was Alexander Irvine, a lodging-house missionary. Ranney felt that he simply must have a drink, but how was he to get it? He says:

Among the many accomplishments suited



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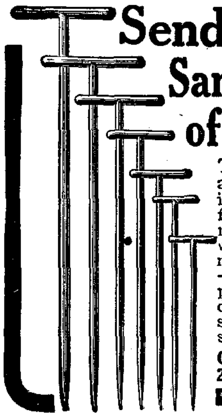

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The perfect pin for home and office use. It can be inserted without hurting the fingers, and withdrawn, no matter how firmly imbedded, without breaking the finger nails. Always holds securely—the head cannot possibly pull through. Strong, needle pointed, made in seven sizes. Write for the free sample package today.

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Let the Weather Regulate Your Furnace. You need not watch your furnace or think about the drafts if you have a Halsey Heat Regulator in your living room. You simply set the Regulator at the temperature you wish to maintain in the house. Just as soon as the weather outside begins to get colder, and just in proportion as it gets colder, the draft begins to open—as the temperature moderates, it closes.

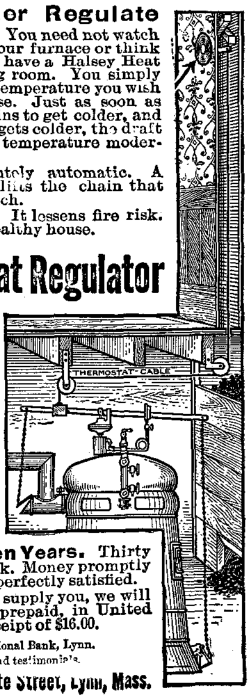
The action is absolutely automatic. A change of one degree lifts the chain that operates the draft one inch.

Saves coal and repairs. It lessens fire risk. Makes a comfortable, healthy house.

The Halsey Heat Regulator

Price $16

is adaptable to steam boiler, hot air or hot water furnace. It can be installed in an evening by any one who can use a hammer or screwdriver. Requires no attention, winding or adjustment, replenishment or repairs. No springs or batteries to play out; cannot get out of order.



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Reference, Manufacturers' National Bank, Lynn.
Write for further particulars and testimonials.

Halsey Mfg. Co. 14 State Street, Lynn, Mass.

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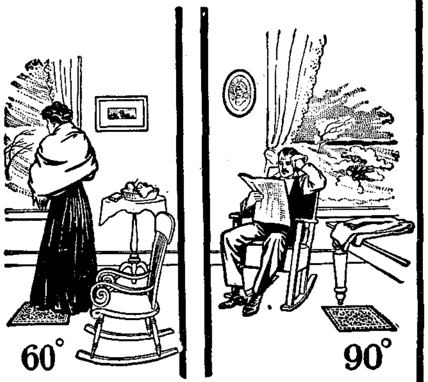

When the thermometer changes one degree, it causes the IDEAL SYLPHON REGITHERM to automatically act on the fire in your heater. The temperature of the rooms is thus kept constantly balanced at the degree at which you set the hand on the dial face of the Regitherm.

This takes the constant caretaking off your mind—prevents underheating and a cold house—avoids overheating and waste of fuel. There is no winding, clockwork or electricity to run down or give out.

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will keep the house at any temperature between 60 and 80 degrees, day or night, by turning the indicator hand to the exact degree wanted. Easily attached to any heating outfit. Will last as long as the house.

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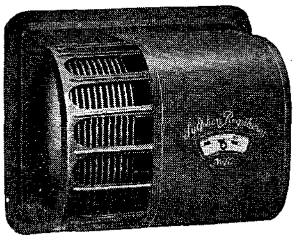

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Rat Bis-Kit

They Die Outdoors

to the life I was leading was that of a "strongarm man," and I determined to put it into use now, for I was desperate.

The rule in this dastardly work is always to select a man smaller and weaker than oneself. As I looked about I saw a man coming up the Bowery who seemed to answer to the requirements, and I said to myself, "This is my man!" I walked up to him and touched him on the shoulder, but as he straightened up I saw that he was as big as myself, and I hesitated. I would have taken my chances even then, but he started back and asked what I wanted. I said I was hungry, thinking that he would put his hand in his pocket, and then, having only one hand, I could put the "strangle hold" on him. But he was equal to the situation. He told me afterward that I looked dangerous.

I asked him if he was ever hungry. He said, "Many's the time." I told him I was *starving*. "Come with me," said he, and we went over to Chatham Square, to a place called "Beefsteak John's."

We went in and sat down, and he said: "Now order what you want." On the Bowery in those days you could get a pretty good meal for fifteen cents—all you wanted to eat. The waiter was there to take my order. I knew him and winked to him to go away, and he went. He thought I was going to work the fellow for his money.

The young fellow said: "Why don't you call for something? I thought you were starving."

Now here I was up against it. I'd panned this man for something to eat, and he was willing to pay for anything I wanted, but for the life of me I could not swallow any food. When a man is drinking he doesn't care to eat at a table. Give him a square meal, and he doesn't enjoy it. I know men to-day who spend every dollar they earn for drink, and eat nothing but free lunches, handed out with their drinks. That was what was the matter with me. All I wanted was a drink. The young man had called my bluff, and I had nothing to show but lies.

We got to talking, and he asked me where I was living. I smiled at the idea of my living! I wasn't even existing! I told him I lived any place where I hung up *my hat*: that I didn't put up at the Astor House very often; sometimes at the Delevan, or the Windsor, or in fact, any of the hotels on the Bowery were good enough for me—that is, if I had the price, fifteen cents.

The man took a fifty-cent piece out of his pocket, held it in his hand, and asked me if I would meet him at the Broome Street Tabernacle the next morning at ten-thirty. Now I wanted that half-dollar, I wanted it badly! It meant ten drinks to me at five per. I would have promised to meet the Devil in *hell for drink, and fearing the young man* might put the money in his pocket again, I said I'd be there. He gave me the half-dollar, we shook hands, and I never expected to see that man again.

I drank the half-dollar up in quick time, for with the Bowery element it's divy even with drinks.

Morning came, and I wondered what I should do for the day. How I loved to stand and smell the liquor, even when not drinking! But now I hate it! Oh, what a change when Christ comes into a man's heart! I had stood there all night in that saloon and didn't feel a bit tired. I went out to "do" some one else, when I thought of the fellow of last night. I thought I had

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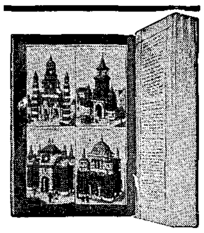

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Gentlemen: Send me your Toyland Book, and how to educate the child while it plays, Free and postpaid.

Name ....

Address ....

sized him up, and that he was easy, so I started for the meeting-place, the Tabernacle. I went there to see if I could work him for a dollar, or perhaps two. The young fellow himself opened the door. Out went his hand, and he gave me such a shake that one would have thought he had known me all my life. There's a lot in a handshake! "I'm glad to see you!" he said. "I knew you would keep your promise. I knew you would come."

I went into the young man's study and sat down. I did not know what was coming next, perhaps money. I was ready for anything, for I took him for a millionaire's son. Up to this time he had said nothing to me about God. Finally he opened up and asked me my name. I told him Dave Ranney, but I had a few others to use in a pinch. And I told him the truth; kindness had won.

He said: "Dave, why are you leading such a life? Don't you know you were cut out for a far better one?" I was no fool; I knew all about that. I had learned it in Sunday-school, and how often mother had told me the same thing.

"Why," I said, "a man that has no backing has no show in 'little old New York.' You even have to have a pull to get a job shoveling snow, and then you have to buy your own shovel! What does any one care? The politicians have all they want and are only looking for more graft. They need you just twice a year to register and vote. I know I'm crooked, and it's my own fault, I admit, but who's going to give me a chance? Oh, for a chance!"

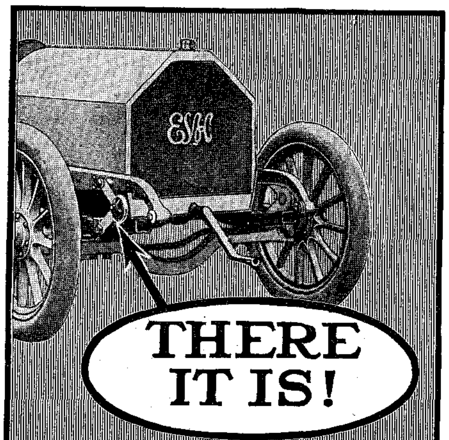
The young fellow listened, then said: "Dave, there's One that will help."

I did not catch on to his meaning, but said I was glad and thanked him for what he had done. I thought he meant himself. "Not I," he said; "I mean God. Why don't you give him a chance? Talk about men giving you a chance—why, God is waiting for a chance to help you!"

Just then my old friend the Devil came in; he always does when he thinks he is going to lose a convert; and he said in his own fine way: "Oh, what rot! Why didn't God help you before this? Don't bother about it; you have a nice suit the man has given you, get out of this place and sell the duds and have a good time. I'll help you. I'll be your friend." He's sly, but I put him behind me that time.

The man put his hand on my shoulder and said: "I want to be your friend; will you let me?" I said I'd be proud of such a friend. "Now, Dave," he said, "there's One better than I who will stick to you closer than a brother; will you let him be your friend?" I said I would, tho I doubted if he wanted any part of me, but I was going to make a try; and the young man and myself knelt down in the Tabernacle, and I asked God to have mercy on me, cut the drink out of my life, and make a man of me, if such a thing could be done, for Christ's sake. I kept praying that over and over again, the man still kneeling with me, when all of a sudden I heard a voice say: "I will, Dave; only trust me and have faith." I heard those words just as sure as I am living, and writing this book. I rose from my knees a changed man. I can't explain it, but I felt as I hadn't felt in years—lighter, happier, with a peace that was great in my heart.

Mr. Ranney started work and was getting



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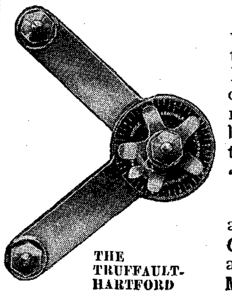

No car owner who once uses the Truffault-Hartford is content to ever motor without it, because he learns that it **"Makes All Roads Smooth Roads"** and that means ***COMFORT*** as well as **ECONOMICAL MAINTENANCE.**

The Truffault-Hartford takes up all the vibration, all the jolts and jars. The rougher the road the greater the satisfaction of having it on a car.

The advantages of it are further manifested in a decided shrinking of repair bills and tire bills.

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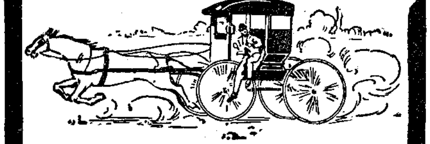

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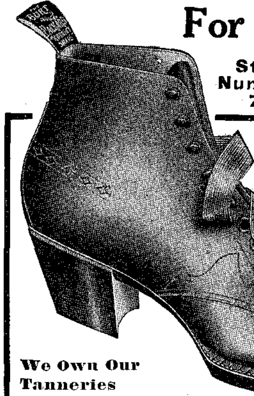

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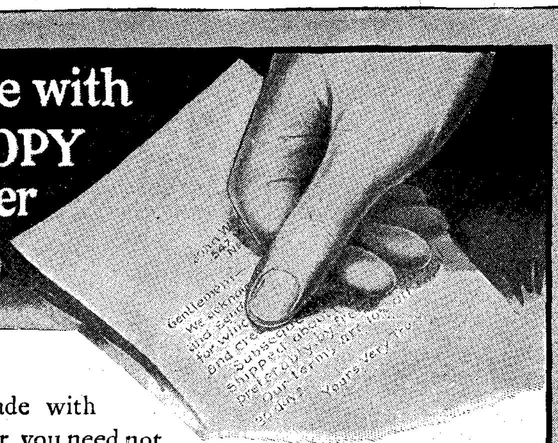
Style Number 75

on well, save that he felt he was not getting enough. He tried in his leisure time for another job, but in all the places he was asked the same question: "Where did you work last?" Of course he could not tell them "in prison and on the road," so he stuck to tending a furnace. Later, he took charge of the Chinatown Mission, having gradually collected a following through his straightforward talks at rescue meetings. But to continue his autobiography:

> I had to use force to keep order but once during the six years I was in charge of Chinatown Mission. I had been in charge two months or so when I got notice that the leader would not be there that night, so it was up to me to lead the meeting. I'll never forget that night. There are some things a person can't forget, and that was one of them.
>
> It was snowing and very cold outside and the Mission was packed with men and a few women. These poor creatures had no place to go, no home; they were outcasts, there through various sins, but mostly through love for rum. I hoped some visitor would come in and I would get him to lead, but no one came, and it was up to me to give the boys a talk. I had never forgotten my first sermon at the church, so, asking God to help me, I went on the platform. I read the story of the Prodigal Son. That was easy; the hard part was to come later on. I asked if some one would play the piano, and a young fellow came up that looked as tho he hadn't had a meal or slept in a bed in a month, but when he touched the keys I knew he was a master. I found out later that he was a prodigal, had left home, spent all, and was on the Bowery living on the husks.
>
> We began by singing a hymn, after which I got up and began to talk to the men. I gave my testimony, how God had saved me from a life of crookedness and crime, and that I was no better than the worst man on the Bowery, except by the grace of God. There was one big fellow sitting in the front row who was trying to guy me. While I was talking he would make all sorts of remarks, such as: "Oh, what do you know about it? Go away back and sit down," etc. I asked him to keep still or he would have to get out. I went on trying to talk but that man would always answer back with some foolish remark. He was trying to stop the meeting—so he told me afterward.
>
> There I was. I could not go on if he did, and I told him that when I got through I would give him a chance to talk. Now there were over four hundred men looking at me, wondering what I would do. Some of my old pals shouted: "Put him out, Danny!" and the meeting was in an uproar. I knew if I did not run that meeting, or if I showed the "white feather," I was done as a leader or anything else connected with that place. I said to him: "My friend, if you don't keep still I'll make an example of you." I could have called the police and had him locked up, but I didn't want any one to go behind bars and know that I had him put there. I had been there and that was enough. I've never had one of these poor men arrested in my life. I used kindness.
>
> I began to talk again, and he started in again, but before he got many words out of his mouth I gave him a swinging upper cut



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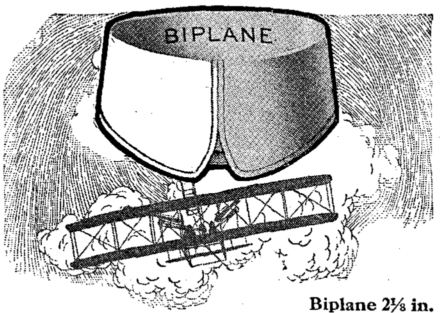

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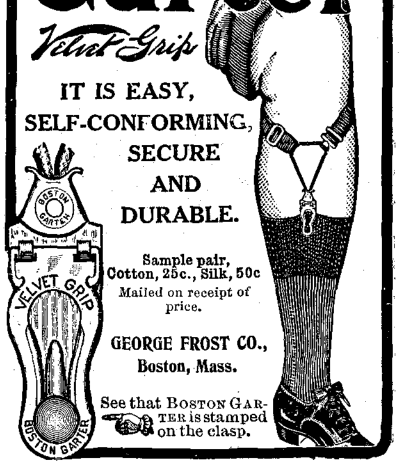

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which landed on the point of his jaw, lifting him about two feet, and down he went on his back. My old pals came up to help, but I said: "Sit down, men; I can handle two like that fellow." I called out a hymn; then I told him to get up, and if he thought he could behave himself he might sit down, if not, he could get out. Well, he sat down and was as good as could be. That was the making of me. The men all saw it. They knew I was one of them, they saw I could handle myself, and I never had any trouble after that. And the man I hit is to-day one of my best friends.

One night just as the doors opened, there came into the Mission a woman who evidently had seen better days. She was one of the poor unfortunates of Chinatown. She asked if she might sit down, as she was very tired and did not feel well. "Go in, Anna," I said, and she went in and took a seat. When I passed her way she said: "Mr. Ranney, will you please give me a drink of water?"

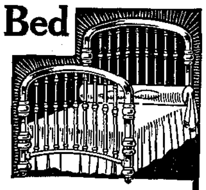
Now this woman had caused me lots of trouble. She would get drunk and carry on, but when sober she would be good and feel sorry. I gave her a cup of water and she said: "Thank you, Dan, and may God bless you!" An hour after that I gave her another cup, and she thanked me again, saying: "God bless you for your patience!" The next time I looked at her she had her head on the seat in front and I thought she was sleeping. Now I never wake any sleepers. I feel that an hour's sleep will do them good, for when the Mission closes and they go out they have no place to sleep. They have to find a truck or a hallway or walk up and down the Bowery all night. I've been there, and it takes one who has been through the mill to sympathize with the "down-and-outs." So I did not disturb this woman.

The meeting was over and the people were all out, when I noticed Anna still in the same position. I went over and called her, and receiving no answer shook her a little, but she never moved. I bent over and raised her head; a pair of sightless eyes seemed to look at me and I knew she was dead. I never had such a start in my life. Two hours before alive—now dead! I learned that she was from a town in Connecticut, of good parents, who took her to her last resting-place in the family plot—a wayward girl who ran away from home. Her "God bless you, Dan!" still rings in my ears, and her dead face I'll never forget.

NEW TRIUMPHS OF WESTINGHOUSE

Any one who thinks that George Westinghouse has retired because the powers of Wall Street have thrust him from the presidency of the electric company which he organized, and which still bears his name, should see him, as did the writer in the New York *Tribune*, in the big Pittsburg

A New Brass Bed for $1.00



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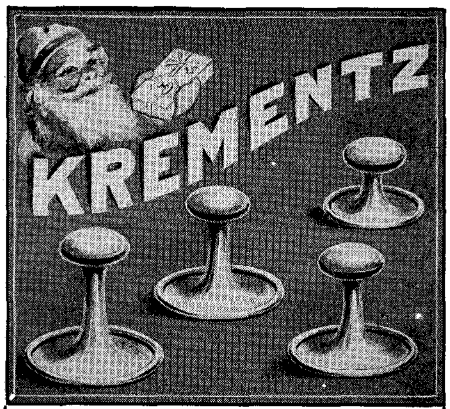

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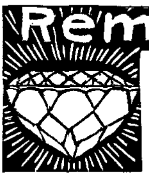

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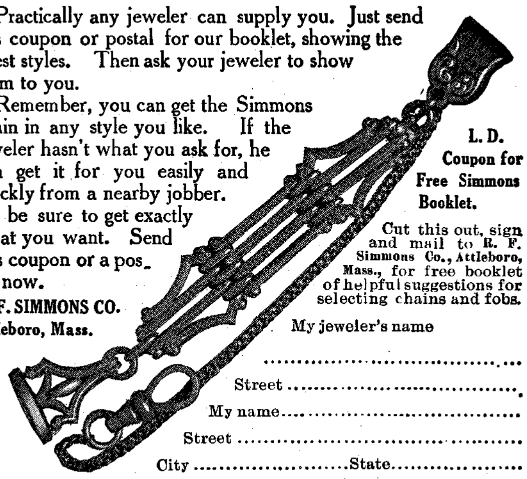
EDGAR E. PHILLIPS, THE CRAFTSMAN
Room 171. 41 West 34th Street, New York City

manufactories which he directs. He has recently put into practise an air spring for automobiles, an invention which ultimately may do away with the old-fashioned springs altogether. We read:

> Half a dozen men were working on the chassis. It was one of Mr. Westinghouse's own cars, a big limousine, which he had overhauled and fitted with his newest invention, the air spring. There were no other springs. Four bright brass cylinders had taken their places, and on these—two for the front axle and two for the rear—the car rested. Mr. Westinghouse asked the men to mount the chassis and jump up and down on it in unison. They did so, half a ton of men, with a violence which would have cracked a spring leaf, only there were no spring leaves to crack. The air springs moved smoothly up and down with perfect ease and smoothness, like pistons in a cylinder.
>
> Then the men jumped off the chassis, and Mr. Westinghouse put his hand lightly on the front end, exerting a quick but light pressure. The air springs immediately responded, as if they were a delicate balance. The motion showed how easily the air spring plays, the wonderful elasticity it gives, if elasticity be the word.
>
> "Of course, you understand that the operation on the road would be different," said Mr. Westinghouse. "The up and down motion will not then be in the frame which supports the car body, but will be in the axle and wheels. You can try it presently." Then he looked over the chassis, inspecting what had been done, making suggestions, telling the foreman how he wanted this and that, and presently he said: "It's all right. Put on the body."
>
> And it turned out that I was to have a spin on the first set of air springs in their final form, the result of a year or more of experiment and road tests.
>
> It isn't every day that one can see a George Westinghouse in the act of perfecting a remarkable invention. I reminded him that some commentators had recently said that it would be time enough to talk of the air springs when he had built a set.
>
> He laughed. "That's the sort of thing some folks said a while ago about the geared steam turbine for ships. They hadn't taken the trouble to ascertain the fact that a geared turbine for developing ten thousand horsepower had been running daily in these works under severe tests, for months, and that the results are all authenticated."
>
> "But what is this new air spring, and how does it work?"
>
> "You don't want a technical description, I suppose? No. Well, you see, this automobile is, with two exceptions, of the conventional style. The exceptions are, first, that it has no springs in the sense that the word 'springs' is usually understood, the springs having been removed and these four brass cylinders, two in front and two behind, having taken their places. The second exception is that the car has solid rubber tires instead of pneumatic tubes.
>
> "Now, if you get closer you will see that what appear to you to be a single cylinder are really two cylinders, or concentric tubes, an upper one attached at the top to the chassis frame, and a lower one attached at the bottom to the axle. The inner cylinder or tube telescopes into the outer; the outer telescopes over the inner. These



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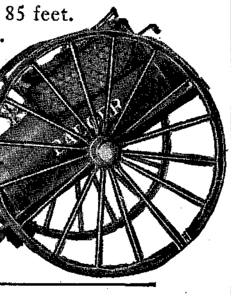

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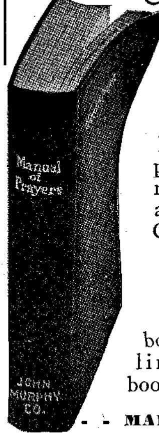

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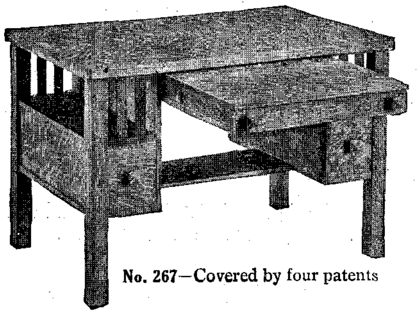

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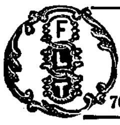

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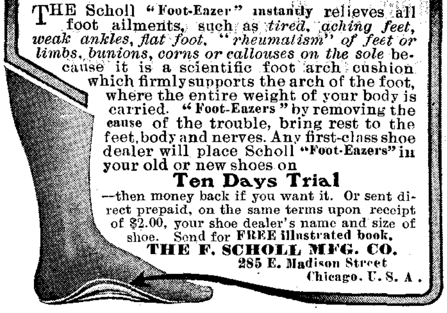

outer tubes are mud guards. Inside of each are three other tubes arranged for similar telescopic action, and with annular spaces between them. These spaces are connected by a series of openings, with a central chamber.

"Inside this central chamber is a standpipe. The annular spaces are always filled with oil. These chambers and spaces are charged with air and oil. The standpipe fixes the lowest permissible oil level. Rings at the ends of the telescoping tubes act as pistons and cause a portion of the oil to flow in and out of the central chamber through ports at the lower end. There is also a self-adjusting packing, which prevents the escape of oil. But this packing is not absolutely air-tight, because it must be properly lubricated. A minute quantity *of oil is allowed to escape past the piston* for purposes of lubrication, and it finds its way to the bottom of the annular chamber.

"In the bottom of the central chamber is the heart of the invention, a little pump which, while the car is running, takes the oil which has collected in the way I have just told you and restores it to the spaces and chambers where the main body of oil seals the air and prevents its escape.

"When the car is running the pistons are constantly working up and down in their respective annular chambers, keeping the oil in circulation. Besides this, the air pressure is always maintained because the packing is thoroughly sealed with oil.

"Now, what we have here is a spring suspension that can be accurately adjusted to suit the load. Mind you, this is a shockless spring, not an auxiliary to an ordinary steel spring. You see, if we partly fill the cylinders with oil the volume of air is, of course, reduced. For every inch of telescopic action the air is compressed by a greater percentage of its original volume, consequently the resistance increases more rapidly than would be the case were the oil absent. With a given initial pressure of air the spring will support a corresponding load before it begins to compress. The *air pressure, you see, determines the initial* tension on the spring."

"It looks very simple," said I.

"Yes, it looks so."

"The wonder is nobody ever thought of it before."

"Oh, air springs have been thought of. Various persons have tried to make air springs, but the contrivances wouldn't work."

"Why?"

"For one thing, they wouldn't hold the air. And they hadn't the essential feature which makes this invention as practicable and reliable a mechanism as the well-known air-brake."

"And that feature is?"

"The automatic pump which is placed inside this device."

"How often do you have to charge the springs?"

"Once you have the oil in it there it remains. Occasionally you renew the air. That second car yonder has held the air seven months."

"Is the application of the air spring to be limited to automobiles?"

"No, indeed. It can be made of any desired size and power. The discovery, if you choose to call it so, is fundamental in its nature and application. I believe the influence of the air spring on current prac-

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Cook Book Free—write for it. 100 Prize Recipes, selected from the favorite dishes of thousands of women, will be published in an elaborate book—will give dainty, appetizing ways to prepare dates, figs, currants, cocoanut, etc. Ask for a copy now.

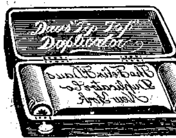
The Hills Brothers Co., Dept. J, Beach and Washington Sts., New York City

OUTPUT 100,000,000 A YEAR

Requiring 4,000 square feet of factory space to meet the increasing demand for The Niagara Clip. Send 15 cts. for sample box of 100 to **Niagara Clip Co., 155 Waverly Place, N.Y. City,**

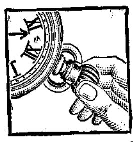
The Niagara Leads Them All

TRY IT YOUR SELF FOR 10 DAYS WITHOUT DEPOSIT



If not satisfactory, return it and no questions asked. **Daus Improved Tip Top Duplicator** is the result of 25 years' experience and is used by thousands of business houses and individuals. **100 copies** from penwritten and **50 copies** from typewritten original. Complete Duplicator, Cap size (prints 8¾ x 13 inches), price $7.50, less special discount 33⅓% net **$5**

Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., N. Y.



If you can Wind a Watch you can Sharpen Safety Razor Blades like this, satisfactorily.

No expensive or complicated device necessary.

Mail postal with address for particulars

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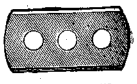
Box 16, Canton, Ohio



tise, not only in the automobile industry but in every branch of engineering involving the use of powerful, reliable, elastic springs, will be so far-reaching that the conception and working out of this vital detail will be ultimately regarded as one of the most important inventions with which my name is associated."

That is a strong statement to come from the inventor of the air-brake, but he made it, and so it is most significant. I had visions of railroad cars and motor 'buses and trolley cars and all sorts of carriages and drays riding on air springs. And then that phrase "every branch of engineering involving the use of powerful, reliable elastic springs" broadened the outlook to such an extent that I came back to the automobile for shelter. It was quite enough for one morning to salve the mind with the single idea that motorists need have no more tire troubles. In order to be sure of my ground I put this question:

"Will your air spring really make pneumatic tires unnecessary?"

"Yes. Try it yourself this morning. You will find that with solid rubber tires and the air springs this automobile will ride more smoothly than with pneumatic tires and steel springs. Of course the effect will be enhanced if any one uses pneumatic tires with the air springs. That is obvious, but unnecessary. And with the air springs the life of the pneumatic tire can be greatly lengthened."

But Mr. Westinghouse keeps more than one thing going at a time. He had no sooner satisfied the writer's curiosity as to the air springs than he took him to see the great geared turbine for the United States Navy—a vast advance on present turbines and the first of its kind in the world. The new machine had not yet been assembled, so the writer was shown its "parent," a trial geared turbine, built to show its feasibility.

This entire device—turbine, gear, coupler, "floating frame," and testing brake—had been built to prove to the engineering world the claims that George Westinghouse had made for his new marine turbine, and for the gear, and the "floating" or carrying "frame" invented by Rear-Admiral Melville, U. S. N., and his associate, John H. Macalpine.

There was characteristic Westinghouse enterprise! This powerful mechanism, a ten-thousand-horsepower geared turbine equipment, was designed and built so that the engineers of this country and other countries might with their own eyes see, in actual and continuous operation, what had hitherto been regarded as an impossible performance. The world would have taken George Westinghouse's word that he could do it, but he did not ask anything of the sort. He built his enginery and then said to all and sundry: "Come and see it!"

Experts and official men representing various countries came, saw, and went away convinced. The Bureau of Steam Engineering at Washington decided that the United States Navy must be the first to equip a ship with his geared turbine. It designated one of the new steam colliers, now being built in Maryland, as the first vessel to use the new propelling engine.

"Why a collier and not a battle-ship?" I asked Mr. Westinghouse.

"Because the collier will, in certain directions, give a much more severe test than a battle-ship," he answered. "Remember that turbines have hitherto been used for the fastest vessels, and that they have

"the joy smoke"

Tobacco that strikes 13 every time you fire up!

Yes sir, Prince Albert smashes the big joy gong whether you jam it into a jimmy pipe or roll up a cigarette!

You don't have to mix up Prince Albert with eight other brands to make it taste and smell like tobacco! No sir, you go right to it—why, as the little ducks beat it to water—*natural like!*

Prince Albert can't bite your tongue!

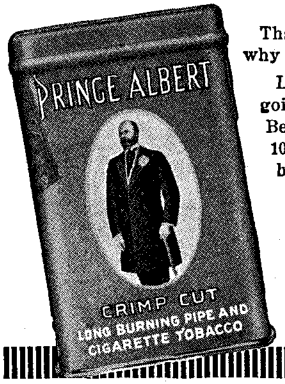
That's a sure-thing bet. Never did have teeth! Take it straight, that's why all the pipe-shy boys are swinging their old T. D.'s into action.

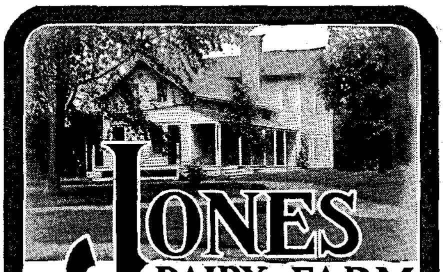
Listen: You can't tell from where you're sitting how your picture's going to look. Nor can you tell how bully "P. A." is until you fire up. Beat it while your shoes are good to the nearest tobacco store. Swap 10 cents for a tin of Prince Albert—*the joy smoke!* Also in 5 cent cloth bags, wrapped in dry-proof transparent paper. Say, follow the crowd!

Or send us 8c for how-de-do tin. Offer good only in U. S.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Say, why don't you ask your dealer about that famous Prince Albert glass humidor with a sponge in the top?





JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGES

Our neighbors are the cause of our making sausages for you. They pronounced our sausages the best they ever tasted, so we made sausages for them, and then for our neighbors' neighbors.

Now we let everybody in, and if you want real farm sausages and don't know where else to get them, order Jones Dairy Farm Sausages from your grocer. If he hasn't them, write to us. We will supply you. Get our booklet telling all about our products and how to cook them. It is sent free.

MILO C. JONES, Jones Dairy Farm
Box 610 Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Reg. U. S Pat. Off.

Because one kind of glass or one style of globe won't do for all kinds of electric lighting, I make over three thousand styles.

I make a lamp-chimney for every size burner. They all bear my name and are made of Macbeth "Pearl Glass"—not of window glass. They are tough—won't break from heat—and make the lamp give its best light.

Send for my Index—and find out which chimney you need.

MACBETH
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co. Pittsburgh

A Bill "To Lengthen Life"

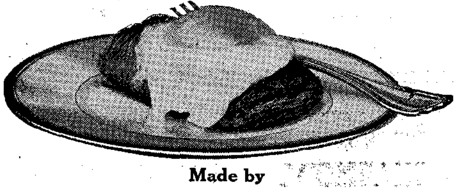
AN Oklahoma Senator has introduced in Congress "a bill to lengthen life." Of course you can prolong life by the enforcement of certain sanitary laws. But you cannot create longevity by legislation for a person who eats foolishly and lives unwisely.

Health and long life come from eating simple body-building foods that are easily digested. Every element that the body needs is found in

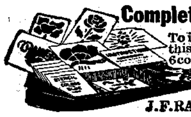
Shredded Wheat Biscuit

and it is prepared in a digestible form by the best process ever discovered for rendering the whole wheat a perfect food. Only perfect whole grains of wheat are used, and these are steam-cooked, shredded and baked in the cleanest, finest food factory in the world.

Shredded Wheat is not only a perfect food, but it will prolong life and increase the happiness of the housewife by saving her from kitchen drudgery. Being ready-cooked and made in biscuit form it is so easy to prepare a meal with it in combination with poached eggs or with baked apples, sliced bananas or other fruits. As a simple breakfast cereal with milk or cream it is deliciously nourishing and satisfying.



Made by
THE SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.



Complete STENCIL OUTFIT $1

To introduce our unequaled line we offer you this complete outfit, 6 cut stencils, 2 brushes, 6 colors paint, 4 thumb tacks and instructions so you can make beautiful & valuable articles at little expense, box 5x13 inches and Catalog, $1.00 prepaid.

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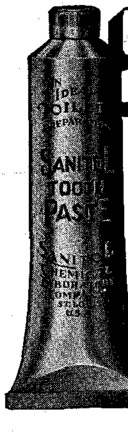


SANITOL TOOTH PASTE

Keeps the teeth white and sound. Prevents decay. Tones up the gums and makes the mouth clean and wholesome.

Paste or Powder
25c everywhere

proved, for marine purposes, much less economical than had been desired. Marine turbines as hitherto known have been extravagant in the consumption of steam, and, therefore, of coal and water. The fastest ships get their great speed at enormous cost. On slow steamers turbines of the kind hitherto known would be even more wasteful.

"The problem that we undertook to solve here was to make a turbine-drive that will be more economical in operation than any engines now known. Succeeding in this with a slow ship, it is obvious that we shall succeed with the fast ones. We undertake to drive the Government's new collier with a smaller consumption of fuel, steam, and water than the Government had asked for in the case of reciprocating engines. Besides, we shall require less space than would the latter, and less weight."

"It sounds impossible."

"Some people thought so," said he.

George Westinghouse is so sure of what he can do! All his life he has been doing "impossible" things:

Forty-two years ago they said it was "impossible" to stop a railroad train with air. But he did it.

Later—compel a train to set its own signals? "Impossible!" But he did it.

Force natural gas through hundreds of miles of pipe, regulate its flow, safely supply the homes and aid the industries of Pittsburg with cheap and invisible fuel? "Impossible!" But he did it.

Build great gas-engines that would work as smoothly as watches and could be connected direct to the dynamo shafts? "Impossible!" But he did it.

Use the alternating current for transmitting electricity over long distances, supplying light and power to homes, halls, stores, factories, railroad trains? "Impossible!" But he did it.

Build dynamos that would harness Niagara? "Impossible!" But he did it. And several other "impossible" things. Probably that is why he never seems to be disturbed when anybody tells him that this or that is "impossible" to accomplish by engineering.

There at the works the men know that he can do what he starts out to do. Even years ago they had this saying: "When the boss is on the job all we have to do is to hand him the tools." That is a tribute from workmen. . . . . .

George Westinghouse has been overcoming obstacles all his life During the last three years there have been more obstacles than usual, and of a kind that would have stopt the career of a less determined and resourceful man. But, as Andrew Carnegie is reported to have said: "George Westinghouse is a genius; you can't keep him down."

These things may be mentioned because they emphasize his powers of concentration. Instead of retiring recently, as many thought he would, or said he had, and as some opponents, no doubt, wished he would, he brought out his new marine turbine, with the Melville-Macalpine gear; perfected the air spring; designed a new type of engine, and demonstrated for railways a new and important device, the necessity of which he foresaw ten years before the demand arose, and of which presently a good deal will be heard.

But to get back to the turbine.

"We shall start it, stop it, reverse it, regulate its speed, from the bridge of the ship," said the inventor to me. He stood

Clean, Pure Holstein Cows' Milk Best for Infant Feeding

Read what our greatest American medical authority on infant life says:

"When you consider that most deaths are caused among infants, and that milk, and *clean* milk is more important in infancy than at any other period of life, *pure* milk becomes a serious question of infant feeding." The same physician goes on to say: "Now from a medical point of view Holstein Milk is exactly what we find best for infant feeding, and is extremely good milk for any one to drink."

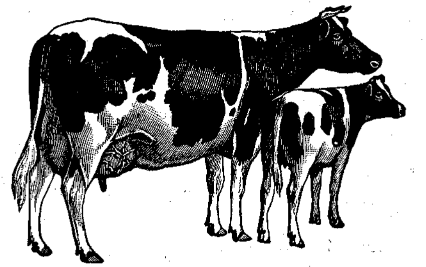
NOTE HIS POINTS:

1. Clean Milk.
2. Pure Milk.
3. Holstein Milk is *exactly* what we find *best for infant feeding.*
4. It is *extremely* good for any one to drink.

We can give the name of this physician on application.

If you are a physician or a parent, or your friend is a parent, bear in mind that Purebred Holstein Cows' Milk, which costs no more than any other milk, is nearest to mother's milk in its natural composition. In addition, Holstein Milk conveys the Vitality and Constitutional Vigor of the Big Holstein Cows.

Send for our FREE booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk."



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5 L American Building, Brattleboro, Vermont

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine:

Stewart Hartshorn

"Order is Heaven's First Law"

Keep your important papers and documents neatly and conveniently assembled so you can instantly lay your hands on them. Use the strongest, the most convenient, the best THE NIAGARA CLIP

Sample box by mail 15c. NIAGARA CLIP CO., New York

A PURE PRODUCT OF A PERFECT PROCESS

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

is made from the best cocoa beans, scientifically blended.

Absolutely pure, healthful, and delicious.

Get the genuine with our trade-mark on the package

52 Highest Awards in Europe and America

Walter Baker & Co. Limited

Established 1780 **DORCHESTER, MASS.**

there beside the powerful machine. Of the two he looked the more powerful. And he is. The machine develops 10,000 horse-power for driving a ship. The man, it has been said, has 100,000 horse-power inside him, and for years he has been daily directing this energy upon inventions and industries which have benefited the world.

He is a tall, strongly built, active, quiet man, who looks what he is, a man of power. But he is as modest as he is strong, never on parade. There, in the valley where we were standing, are literally miles of manufacturing floor space, thousands and thousands of workmen, millions, perhaps a hundred millions, of capital employed—and all because his creative power called these men and moneys and other forces together; because he built, organized as well as invented. There is no magic in it, unless the character and force of a great man be magical.

"But how do you mean—operating the ship's engines from the bridge? Do you mean directing by signals?" I asked.

"No. Actually operating by direct control," he replied.

The writer goes on to say that the turbine was revolving fifteen hundred times a minute and the propeller shaft, geared down, was turning three hundred times a minute. In less than half a minute after the steam had been turned on, the turbine, which had been standing cold, was running at full speed, and was presently showing 10.000 horse-power at the testing brake.

Mr. Westinghouse said in reply to a question: "No preliminary 'warming up' is required. But on the turbine ships now afloat many hours are required to 'warm up' the turbines before it is safe to start them. And days are required to open up, examine, reclose, and restart them. We do all that with this installation inside of an hour. We have done it repeatedly in three-quarters of an hour, to the surprize of visiting engineers."

I remarked that there was little for a spectator to see in the way of operation, as the whole turbine and gear were encased. "Of course," said he, "but if you would like to see a model of this installation I will show it to you. It is just being finished."

So upstairs we went again, away off to the western end of the works, where on an upper floor Mr. Westinghouse maintains a laboratory or workshop of his own. Here, you might say, his ideas first take shape in material form. Here, from his first studies on any new problem which he may attack, the drawings are made. Here he spends some time every day going over drawings and giving his draftsmen new instructions. . . . . . .

A new invention was at the moment undergoing its first tests there, but as no mention of it is permissible at this time the present chronicler must content himself with saying that it was instructive to see this busy man, who had arrived from the East that morning on his private car, pull up his sleeves and handle the valves while oil and air and flame spurted about.

Well, he showed me the model of the marine-geared turbine, in aluminum and brass. It looked like a good-sized toy, and was made with a watchmaker's fineness. Mr. Westinghouse seemed to be as much interested in it as if it were one of the monster machines downstairs. An inspection of the model made it easy to understand the points he was talking about.

Real Food
Clean and Fresh

DON'T think of Uneeda Biscuit as a mere lunch necessity, or as a bite between meals.

Uneeda Biscuit are the most nutritious food made from flour, and are full of energizing, strength-giving power.

Uneeda Biscuit are always crisp and fresh and delicious when you buy them. Their sensible, dust tight, moisture proof packages prevent the unclean, tough condition so common to ordinary crackers.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Uneeda Biscuit

(Never sold in bulk)

5¢ *for a package*

A "Salada" Secret

"Salada" is the best English Breakfast Tea.

Specifically, there is no such tea as "English Breakfast." The English use tea for breakfast and they use the best tea they can obtain. Quite naturally **"Salada"** has become the most popular English Breakfast Tea, because the trained English taste recognizes its fine and distinctive qualities.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea lead packages are miniature tea chests, hermetically sealed. They seal the quality in and shut contamination out. "Salada" reaches the purchaser just as it left the plantation, its fragrance and flavor unimpaired.

Ask your grocer for a 10c trial package of **"Salada"** Tea. It makes 40 cups. If for any reason your grocer cannot supply you, send us his name and address and 10c. (stamps or coin) and we will mail a package to you and see that your grocer is supplied. Our booklet—"The Story of the Tea Plant"—mailed free.

"SALADA" TEA

Yearly sales over 22,000,000 Packages

"Salada" Tea Co.

Department "A," 198 West Broadway - New York

BRANCHES: Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, St. Louis; Toronto and Montreal, Canada

For Christmas

The IDEAL Gift for a Gentleman

SPECIAL OFFER:—To introduce our famous brands of Perfectos and Panetellas, we will give a Sargent Patent Cigar Chest, Pocket Case or Traveler's Cigar Case with your first order for Cigars.

Our Cigars are guaranteed long filler, Sumatra wrapper, rich, mild and mellow. Shipping direct to YOU from our patent chests they retain the delicate aroma of the leaf.

Take Your Choice of These Chests

Sargent Patent Cigar Chests are scientifically and sanitarily correct. No disease breeding pads or sponges. Glass lined; heavily insulated. Keep cigars perfectly.

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TRAVELER'S CIGAR CASE

100 Perfectos or Panetellas including Traveler's Cigar Case $7.00
Prepaid anywhere in U. S.

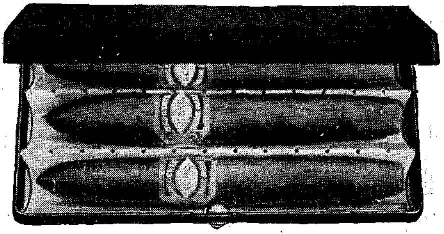
The Traveler's Cigar Case is a necessity. Fits any grip. Prevents breaking and drying. Patent moistener keeps 24 cigars in perfect condition. Made of pressed aluminum, morocco leather covered.

SARGENT CIGAR CHEST

50 Perfectos or Panetellas including Mission Chest $3.50
Not prepaid.

100 Perfectos or Panetellas including Mission Chest $7.00

Express prepaid to Mississippi River, West add 80c. If you prefer Mahogany finish add $2.00, Circassian Walnut $3.00.



POCKET CASE

50 Perfectos or Panetellas including Pocket Case $3.50
Express prepaid anywhere in U. S.

Our Pocket Case is a world beater. Only pocket device keeping cigars in same condition as your chest. Morocco covered. Weight 1¾ oz., holds 3 cigars.

Our Guarantee Bond protects you. Money back if dissatisfied. References: *Bradstreet's or any bank in Bridgeport.*

SARGENT CIGAR and PLANTATION CO.
809 Water Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Poor Mary

'Twas "Mary had a little lamb,"
Not many years ago.
But now she has to vegetate,
So high the prices go.
—*Princeton Tiger.*

A Sailor's Yarn.—Sailor—"Just at that moment my father received a bullet that cut off both his arms and legs and threw him into the sea. Fortunately, he knew how to swim."—*Le Rire.*

Used Up.—"So you were introduced to Teddy Roosevelt this morning, eh? Let me shake the hand that shook the hand of Roosevelt!"

"No, sir; that hand's lame."—*Lippincott's.*

It Depends.—"Do you think a man should take his wife into his confidence regarding his business affairs?" asked the man who had just been married.

"If he isn't making any money, yes," replied the experienced one, cautiously.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Just as Good.—"Did he leave footprints on the sands of time?"

"No; but they took his thumb-prints."—*Judge.*

The Point of View.—"Honesty is the best policy."

"Not on your life," blurted out the insurance agent.—*Princeton Tiger.*

His Place.—"Mama wishes you to enter papa's factory, darling. That would do away with all his unwillingness."

"But, dearest, I'm a poet."

"All the better. You can write verses for our vinegar advertisements."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

All that a Man Hath.—An automobile does not prove that a man has money, but that he did have.—*Judge.*

Generous.—"He was always thought," said Uncle Ethan, reflectively, "to be one of the charitablest men in the whole town, and I guess he was. He always owned a plug hat, for one thing, and I never knew him to refuse to lend it to anybody."—*Youth's Companion.*

The Secret of It.—"Why do you always put a pitcher of water and a glass on the table before an orator?"

"That," said the chairman of many reception committees, "is to give him something to do in case he forgets his piece and has to stop and think."—*Washington Evening Star.*

In the Meanwhile.—Rich Man (to beggar)—"Not a cent! Remember that you will have your reward in heaven."

Beggar—"Will I? Then lend me five dollars now and I will pay it back then. I'll drop it down the chute."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Approximately.—"Say, Mayme, did you ever have any turtle soup?" asked the raw-boned youth of the girl beside him.

"No," admitted the maiden; "but," added she, with the conscious dignity of one who has not been lacking in social experience, "I've been where it was."—*Lippincott's.*

Proof.—"Have you taken any steps to demonstrate that women are fitted for modern controversy?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Mrs. Votington. "We have already named a number of eligibles to a Sapphira club."—*Washington Star.*

Many Play the Position.—Mrs. Neighbors—"They tell me your son is in the college football eleven."

Mrs. Malaprop—"Yes, indeed."

Mrs. Neighbors—"Do you know what position he plays?"

Mrs. Malaprop—"Ain't sure, but I think he's one of the drawbacks."—*Chicago News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 28.—Maurice Tabuteau breaks the world's aeroplane records for time and distance at Etamps, France, flying 289 miles in six hours in a continuous trip.

The new Portuguese Government decrees the separation of Church and State, and the freedom of the press.

October 30.—The Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Christopher Columbus, dies at Madrid.

October 31.—Henri Dumant, founder of the International Red Cross, dies at Geneva.

November 1.—Viscount Morley, owing to old age and poor health, resigns the post of Secretary of State for India in the British Cabinet.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has approved a measure widening the zone of residence granted to the Jews.

November 3.—Fifty Jesuits, the last members of the religious orders in Lisbon, are expelled. They sail to Holland.

Premier Briand, of France, names a new Cabinet to take the place of the ministers who resigned on November 2.

Domestic

October 28.—The strike of employees of the express companies in Jersey City and Hoboken spreads to New York City.

October 29.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt arrives in New York for a tour of the United States.

Samuel W. Bowne, a wealthy manufacturer of cod-liver oil, dies at his home in New York City.

October 30.—Aviator Moisant wins the race from the aviation grounds at Belmont Park to the Statue of Liberty and return.

October 31.—Edward Robinson is appointed to succeed Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke as director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York.

Ralph Johnstone, in a small Wright aeroplane, breaks the world's record for altitude, reaching 9,714 feet on the last day of the International Aviation Meet at Belmont Park, New York.

November 1.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing on the proposed freight-rate advances ends in Chicago.

November 2.—Sixteen United States battleships, forming the Atlantic fleet, leave various ports to meet and sail as one fleet for France and England.

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS.

	POPULATION.		Per cent. Increase.
	1910.	1900.	
Chester, Penn.......	38,537	33,988	13.4
Hazelton, Penn.....	25,452	14,230	78.9
Minneapolis, Minn...	301,408	202,718	48.7
Newburg, N. Y......	27,805	24,943	11.5

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"D. R.," New Brighton, Pa.—"Please give the pronunciation of two new words used in connection with aviation, 'aileron' and 'equilibrator.'"

The term "aileron" is a diminutive of the French word *aile*, meaning a wing. It is pronounced é″le-ren (first e as in they, o as in not). "Equilibrator" is a derivative of the verb *equilibrate*, and is pronounced î″cwi-lai″bre-tér (i as in machine, second i as in it, ai as in aisle, e as in they).

"H. S.," Cincinnati, O.—"Kindly state whether the plural form of the verb is correct in the following sentence: 'The universe and all its phenomena *are*, or eventually will be, reducible to terms of physical chemistry.'"

The use of the conjunction "and" renders the plural form of the verb necessary in this sentence. If the preposition "with" were substituted for the conjunction, the singular verb *is* would then be correct.

"G. D.," Cambridge, Mass.—"Please explain the difference in meaning between the words 'prohibition' and 'inhibition.'"

There are instances in which these words are synonymous, and can be used interchangeably in the sense of restraint, interdiction, or restriction. The principal distinction is in the fact that "inhibition" has reference to restraint by ecclesiastical authority, as in the sentence, "Those extreme measures . . . which we had hitherto been restrained from taking by the Pope's inhibition."—Carte.

"E. B. M.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please give the full meaning of the word 'supersedas,' together with its correct pronunciation."

The correct spelling of this word is *supersedeas*, and it is defined in the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1806, col. 2) as follows: "*Law.* (1) A writ issued for the purpose of superseding or staying the execution of another writ; a writ or order commanding a stay or the setting aside of proceedings in some matter. (2) A proceeding, as a perfected appeal, writ of error, or writ of certiorari, that operates to suspend the execution of a judgment." The pronunciation is given as siu″per-sî′de-as (iu as in feud, i as in machine).

"M. M. H. N.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly settle a discussion regarding the use of a singular or plural verb in the following instances: 'Here *is* (or *are*) five dollars for you.' 'Five dollars *has* (or *have*) been paid for it.' Is not the singular form of the verb correct in these sentences?"

The singular form is not only permissible, but preferable in both instances, according to the ruling contained in the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2372, col. 2): "A multiple, or a sum or collection of units, is viewed as a singular and should be so used." The illustration appended to this rule will also serve to explain the sentences here under consideration: "'That hundred dollars is here' is correct when the amount is viewed as one sum. When the separate coins are referred to, the expression is plural"; as, "This certifies that there *have been* deposited in the Treasury of the United States five silver dollars."

"J. A. M.," Boulder, Mont.—(1) "Has the construction 'blame it on you' the sanction of any standard authorities? (2) Do any States of the Union elect their Governors for a term of three years?"

(1) This expression is regarded as colloquial by dictionaries, and is therefore not considered good literary English. There are very few instances of its usage by authorities.

(2) The terms of office for Governor vary from State to State. New Jersey and Oklahoma both elect their Governors to serve three years.

His Favorite.—"Which is your favorite Wagnerian opera?" asked the musician.

"Lemme see," said Mr. Cumrox, appealing to his wife. "There are several that I never heard yet, aren't there?"

"Yes."

"Well, I reckon it's one of them."—*Washington Star.*

A PRIVATE TALK
With Men Only

ARE you doing your duty by your family? What would happen to your wife and children if you were taken away? Would your wife have what she has now? Would your children be educated? Would they be dependent on others? Would your wife have to earn her own living? ❦ These are most serious questions which every good man should answer to his own satisfaction. ❦ Life Insurance is the one sure way to make provision for your family after you are gone. ❦ There is no other luxury in the world like the thought that whatever happens to you your family is provided for. ❦ Get some Life Insurance before you become disqualified.

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For 35 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 717
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is a petroleum product, therefore a natural hair grower. It contains no alcohol which dries up the oil cells and starves the hair roots.
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The first bristle your tooth brush sheds is a danger signal. Throw it away and get a Rubberset. Stray bristles are an aggravation, they easily become a menace. The Rubberset is the only safety tooth brush. The bristles can't come out. They are held in rubber which has been vulcanized as hard as flint and as enduring as the pyramids.

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is the only new process of tooth brush construction devised in years. So called improvements have been variations merely of the old binding, sewing, glueing and cementing methods.

Rubberset brushes are also superior in quality of bristles, shaping of tufts and handles. Every brush is thoroughly sterilized at the factory, boxed and sealed individually.

Price 35c each. Variations to suit every man, woman and child.

All druggists and department stores sell them. If yours happens to be the exception send us 35c enclosing dealer's name.

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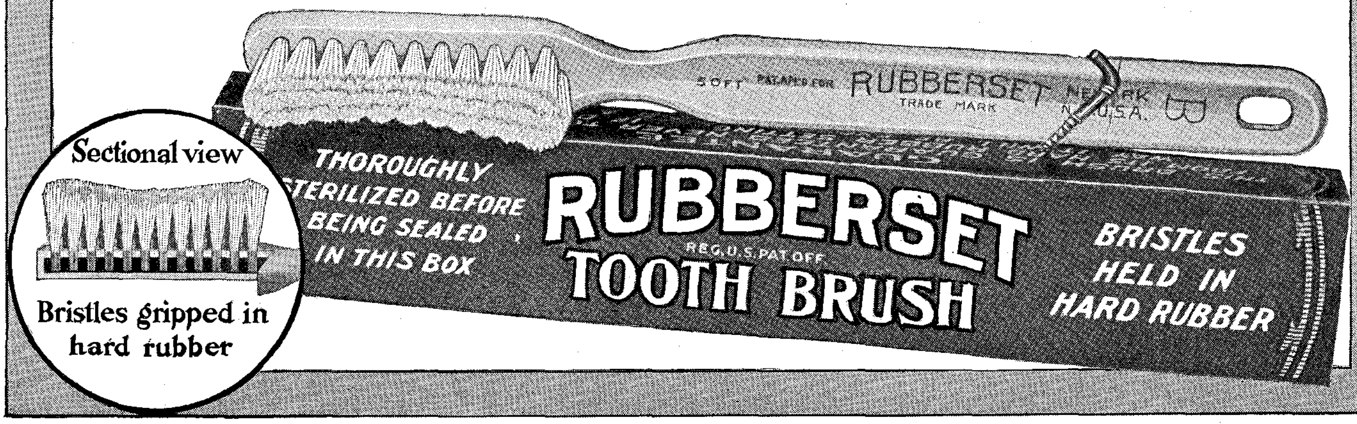
Makers of Rubberset Shaving Brushes—Rubberset Nail Brushes—Berset Shaving Cream Soap—Berset Powdered Shaving Soap—Berset Triangular Dental Cream and other famous Rubberset products.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Sectional view
Bristles gripped in hard rubber
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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TOOTH BRUSH
BRISTLES HELD IN HARD RUBBER

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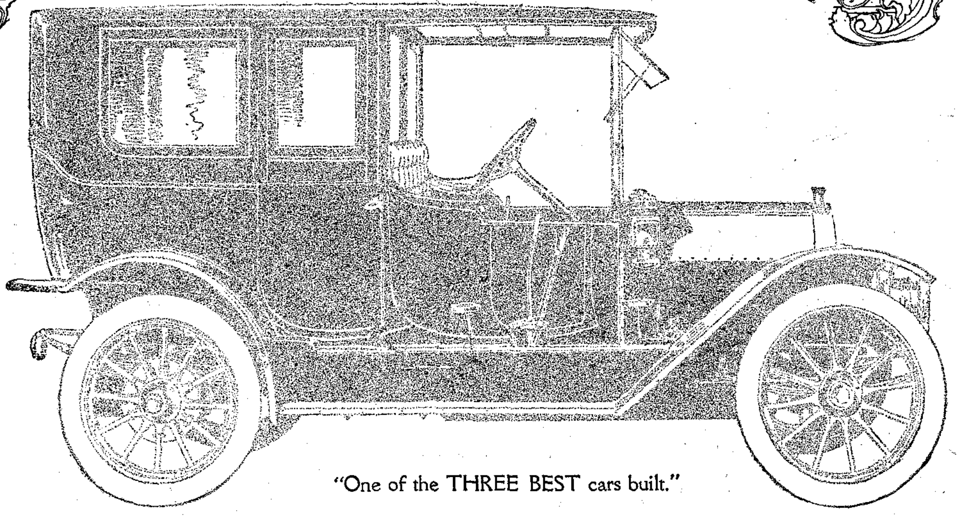

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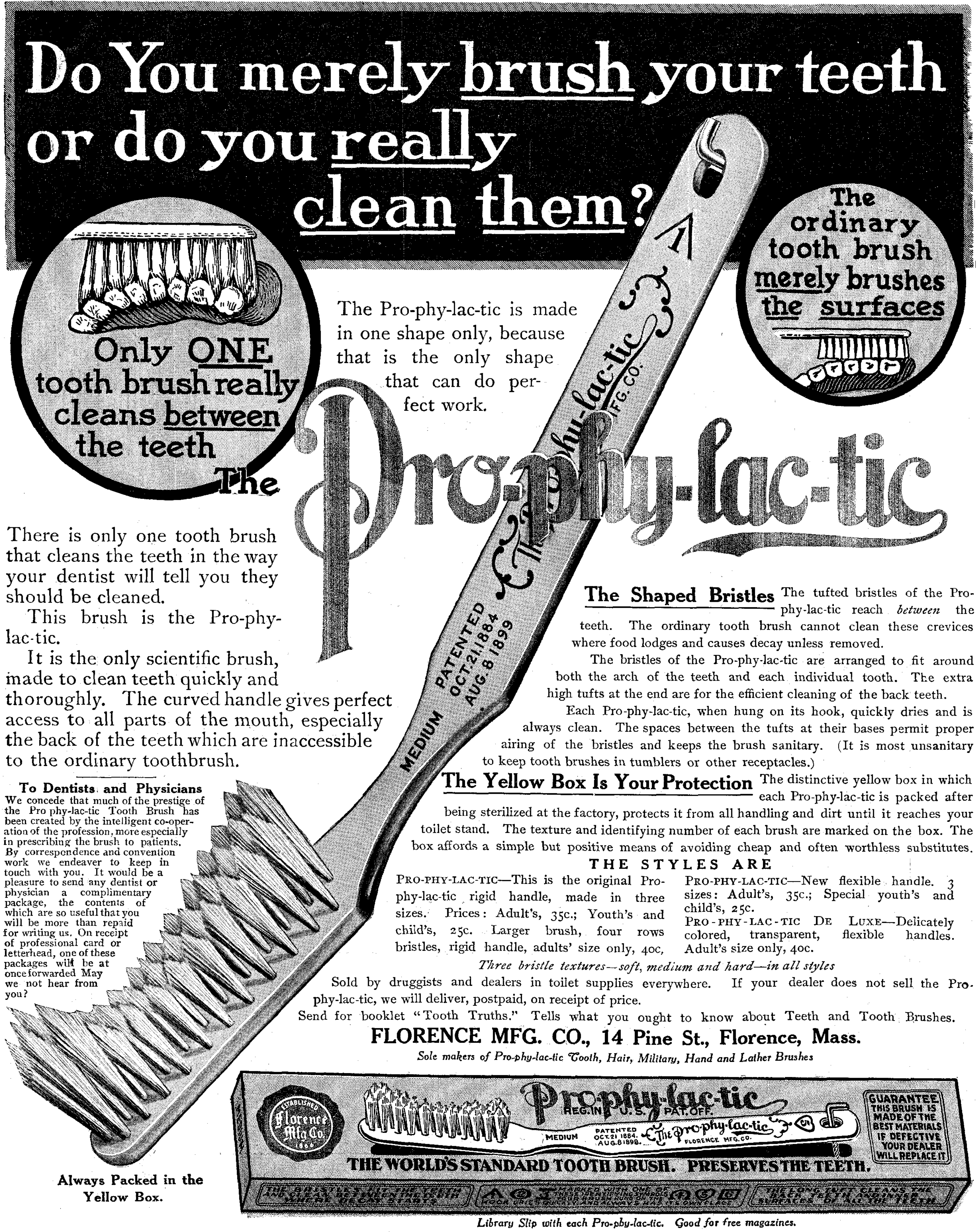
Only ONE tooth brush really cleans between the teeth
The ordinary tooth brush merely brushes the surfaces
The Pro-phy-lac-tic FLORENCE MFG. CO.
PATENTED OCT. 21, 1884 AUG. 8, 1899
MEDIUM
Florence Mfg Co. ESTABLISHED 1866
Pro-phy-lac-tic REG. IN U.S. PAT. OFF.
MEDIUM PATENTED OCT. 21 1884. AUG. 8 1898. The Pro-phy-lac-tic FLORENCE MFG. CO.
THE WORLD'S STANDARD TOOTH BRUSH. PRESERVES THE TEETH.
GUARANTEE THIS BRUSH IS MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS IF DEFECTIVE YOUR DEALER WILL REPLACE IT
THE BRISTLES FIT THE TEETH AND CLEAN BETWEEN THE TEETH WHERE DECAY STARTS
THE LONG TUFT CLEANS THE BACK TEETH AND INNER SURFACES OF ALL THE TEETH

Do You merely brush your teeth or do you really clean them?

Only ONE tooth brush really cleans between the teeth

The ordinary tooth brush merely brushes the surfaces

The Pro-phy-lac-tic is made in one shape only, because that is the only shape that can do perfect work.

The Pro-phy-lac-tic

There is only one tooth brush that cleans the teeth in the way your dentist will tell you they should be cleaned.

This brush is the Pro-phy-lac-tic.

It is the only scientific brush, made to clean teeth quickly and thoroughly. The curved handle gives perfect access to all parts of the mouth, especially the back of the teeth which are inaccessible to the ordinary toothbrush.

To Dentists and Physicians
We concede that much of the prestige of the Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush has been created by the intelligent co-operation of the profession, more especially in prescribing the brush to patients. By correspondence and convention work we endeaver to keep in touch with you. It would be a pleasure to send any dentist or physician a complimentary package, the contents of which are so useful that you will be more than repaid for writing us. On receipt of professional card or letterhead, one of these packages will be at once forwarded May we not hear from you?

Always Packed in the Yellow Box.

The Shaped Bristles The tufted bristles of the Pro-phy-lac-tic reach *between* the teeth. The ordinary tooth brush cannot clean these crevices where food lodges and causes decay unless removed.

The bristles of the Pro-phy-lac-tic are arranged to fit around both the arch of the teeth and each individual tooth. The extra high tufts at the end are for the efficient cleaning of the back teeth.

Each Pro-phy-lac-tic, when hung on its hook, quickly dries and is always clean. The spaces between the tufts at their bases permit proper airing of the bristles and keeps the brush sanitary. (It is most unsanitary to keep tooth brushes in tumblers or other receptacles.)

The Yellow Box Is Your Protection The distinctive yellow box in which each Pro-phy-lac-tic is packed after being sterilized at the factory, protects it from all handling and dirt until it reaches your toilet stand. The texture and identifying number of each brush are marked on the box. The box affords a simple but positive means of avoiding cheap and often worthless substitutes.

THE STYLES ARE

PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC—This is the original Pro-phy-lac-tic rigid handle, made in three sizes. Prices: Adult's, 35c.; Youth's and child's, 25c. Larger brush, four rows bristles, rigid handle, adults' size only, 40c,

PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC—New flexible handle. 3 sizes: Adult's, 35c.; Special youth's and child's, 25c.

PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC DE LUXE—Delicately colored, transparent, flexible handles. Adult's size only, 40c.

Three bristle textures—soft, medium and hard—in all styles

Sold by druggists and dealers in toilet supplies everywhere. If your dealer does not sell the Pro-phy-lac-tic, we will deliver, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Send for booklet "Tooth Truths." Tells what you ought to know about Teeth and Tooth Brushes.

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